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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 223 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1922 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Java Maru	J. Kojima	30th Sept.	1st Oct.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th Sept.	12th Oct.
Burma Maru	A Kobayashi	20th Oct.	1st Nov
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	3rd Nov.	15th Nov.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to K. SHIMA, Manager.

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AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd Sept.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
7th October	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA †	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,,	MANTUA †	10,902
18th ,,	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA †	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,097

NALDERA } * Through steamer from Australia

MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th October	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,660
24th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,,	MULBERA	9,100

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, November	SOUDAN, KASHGAR, SICILIA	
15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.
31st ,,	SOUDAN	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Sept.	BARALA	P. Gulf via Karachi
22nd ,,	VARSOVA	Basrah via Karachi
25th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast
4th Oct.	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

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P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

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Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jalavihar	8759	Second half of Sept.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	18th Sept. 1922.

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Sailing.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep.	24 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sep.	26 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov	25 Nov.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
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Hankow		

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR.

Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enabie you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag District.

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25	2280 0 0	1193 2 0	3473 2 0

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Also Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc. Ask for Catalogue.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 28th September 1922, at the premises the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 (two hundred and twenty-four) square yards and eighth ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1556, New Survey No. 1025 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the Sweepers Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8033 and Street Nos. 188-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 531.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DOONGRI STREET, KATHA BAZAR, OPP. THE SHOP OF MR. ADAMJI BHAIJI RANGWALLA.

Under instructions from G. G. Nadkarni, Esq. the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Agent to the Official Assignee of Calcutta and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the insolvent Ahmed Ebrahim Salehji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of September 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the following immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandri land or ground whereof Mahomed Essak Oomar and Parsi Jivanji Battlivalla are Fazandars together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated, lying and being at Doongri Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 226 sq. yds., or thereabouts, but in the schedules mentioned as admeasuring 31ft. in breadth and 75 ft. in length and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1143 and Street Nos. 117-35, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Syed Mukri Street, on or towards the West by the said Doongri Street, on or towards the the North by the property of Vora Sallebhai Jafferji and on or towards the South by the house of Vora Tajbhai Budhabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35. Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th September 1922, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building St. No. 111A case No. 53 Love Grove Road Worlee.

Building Street No. 226 A, 227, 228, 231, 232, case No. 401 Worlee Road.

Building Street Nos. 91, 125 case No. 134, 159, Worlee Road Shambhoo Mahadeo Pakhadi.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

MEHTA & CO.

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AUCTION SALE OF OTTER BOARDS, IRON FISH GALLOWS AND CONNECTIONS, FISHING NETS COMPLETE, FISH FLOATS, ROPE COVER WIRES LARGE GRATINGS FATHOMS 2 3/4 IN WIRE AND IRON SLOTS.

ON FRIDAY, the 22nd September at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard by permission of the Director Royal Indian Marine and by order of the Principal Port Officer Burma the following fishing gears belonging to the Steam Trawler William Carrick:—

4 Otter Boards.
4 Iron fish gallows and connections.
2 Fishing nets complet.
2 Fish Floats.
2 Rope covers wires.
2 Large gratings.
300 Fathoms 2 3/4" wire.
12 Iron Slots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money may be required at the time of sale, the balance being payable and goods taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

For inspection of the goods apply to the master on Board the "Trawler" in the R. I. M. Dockyard.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

122, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES NEW SWISS NICKEL AND SILVER WRIST WATCHES.

Under instructions from Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ingersoll Watch Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) at their rooms Apollo Street, on account and risk of the parties concerned.

H. and S A 6 cases new Swiss nickel and silver watches

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ralli, Bros., and Co's office at Esplanade Road Fort on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.) all the office furniture and fittings such as large and small writing tables large and small wooden and glass door, cupboards, wall books shelves, benches, high chairs, sofas, easy chairs, ice chest, dining table, wooden stands for printing press, hanging punkhas partitions, half doors, wooden cases iron safes, pigeon hole cupboards, chest of drawers, one large lot of sundry papers, large sheet glasses, ink stands, paper racks, etc., etc., The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from the owner, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1922, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) at the premises

ALL that leasehold land or ground for 999 years renewable in perpetuity together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Falkland Road or known as Khatwadi Back Road Bombay containing by admeasurement about four hundred and fifteen (415) square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 492, 164, etc. New Nos. 14011, 14012 14077, 14078 Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 and Cadestral Survey No. 854 and bounded on or towards the East by Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Manchabai widow Manecklal Rajaram and partly by the property of Goolam Nabi and partly by the property of Oomerbhai Oosmanbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai which said premises are assessed by the property of Manchabai widow of Ma- Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 2118-2119 and Street Nos. 9 and 10.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO., Solicitors for the Vendor, at their office at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOW AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT DEOLALI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and outhouses stable and wells situate in the village of Samsari at Deolali in the Nasik District bearing the following particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. A G	Akar.
102	1	0-12	0-12-6
102	2	0-11	5-8-0
102	3	0-29	25-8-0
102	4	0-12	0-12-6
102	5/1	1-2	3-0-0
173	2	2-7	6-14-0
173	3	2-13	6-14-0

and bounded on the East by the field of Shivram, on the West by the Nasik Road, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the field of Baboorao,

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and well standing thereon situate in the village of Belatgaon, Deolali in the Nasik District and bearing the following Nos.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area.	Akar.
23	4	1-29	4-4-0

and bounded on the South by passage, on the North by the field of Screwalla, on the East by field of Bala, and on the West by the property of Screwalla.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Balatgaon in Deolali in Nasik District bearing Collector's Survey No. 39 Pot No. 2, 3 acres and 3¼ Guntas and Akar Rs. 8-12-0.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land with a well thereon situate at Monje Deolali in Nasik District bearing Collector's Survey No. 273, Pot. Nos. 1 and 3, 9 acres and 24 Guntas, Akar Rs. 29-2-9.

LOT NO. V.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land with a well thereon situate at Monje Deolali in Nasik District bearing Collector's Survey No. 107, Pot No. 1. 11 acres and 27 Gunthas, and Akar Rs. 14-6-0.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

Sale at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very rich household furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Roberts' Sideboard, Cabinet, Fireproof English Steel Safe Box. Marble Figures and Pillers, Steel English Ice Refrigerator, Platedware, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY the 24th September 1922, at No. 45 Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved Blackwood furniture, palm-stand, marble figures and pillers, fire-proof English safe box, low arm chairs, fancy writing table hatstands, card tables, carpets, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, steel English ice refrigerator, glassware, English crockery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. J. Newland Esq., of the Development Directorate Bombay and others

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MYSTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45

THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY.
ALLEN HOLUBAR'S
Picturization of Woman's Faith Through the Ages:

Man—Woman —Marriage

First National Attraction
IN
9 UNFORGETTABLE REELS 9

Thrilling—Inspiring—Amazing—Beautiful beyond comparison. Thrilling beyond anticipation. Outspokenly dramatic beyond comparison:

9 AMAZING REELS with thousands of players, horses, wild animals, vast scenes and intimately dramatic insights.

FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
IN THE DRAMA ETERNAL!

Man . . .
Woman . . .
Marriage. . .

WHAT YOU'LL SEE:

The Screen's newest marvel—a wonderful romance of mother-right. The love of a woman endures through the ages, while the love of a man is reckoned only in hours. You'll see thousands of women riding bare-back into battle, clad as only the Amazons of old. You'll see the barbaric beauties of pagan courts, and the life of the men and the women who rule to-day. You'll see thousands of players in riots of splendour and beauty, love, life and hate, trampling but never crushing the love-power of mother-right.

Man—Woman —Marriage

Something too great for comparison with anything that's gone before.

Plans now open. Book Early.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
'ENLIGHTEN THY DAUGHTER'

A play that propounds the great moral question and vividly depicts all the perils a girl faces, stunning in its truth.

It is admittedly the most remarkable blow ever aimed at hypocrisy.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Owing to the enormous success of this picture recently shown at the Empire Theatre and at the Special Request of our Patrons we are screening this great Romance for one week commencing to-day.

"LEILA MAJNU"

produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ltd under the personal Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.

PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS EPISODES OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
SECOND INSTALMENT TO-DAY
WITH SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price

Wager of Rs. 100 to 1,000.

FRIDAY 22ND SEPTEMBER AT 9-30 p. m.
THE GAIETY THEATRE, FORT,
BIG CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SEE DR. ALVARO the Winner of last FRIDAY BAT..
IN THE
CRAFT OF FAKIR
OR
THE MYSTERIES OF YOGA.
PRACTISED BY THE
HINDU SEERS.

DR. ALVARO the one and only impersonator of HOUDINI accepted a CHALLENGE of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 from Mr. DESAI, who will bring regulation Hand-cuffs and Chain from which Dr. ALVARO will release and free himself.

Dr. Alvaro who has power to know your past, present and future
CONSULT HIM AT TAJ ROOM No. 126.

COME ONE COME ALL
and witness in reality what you have read about
INDIA AND HER SEERS.

N. B.—Book your seats at the Theatre. Rate Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

AGAIN.
!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE !!
OWING TO THE DEMAND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
AN EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTION
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
A REEL OF CHARMING DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday the 23rd Sept. 1922
MANAPMAN
(at 8-30 p. m.)
Sunday the 24th Sept. 1922
Sunshaya-Kallol
(at 3 p.m.)

Benefit Performance in aid of
The Deccan Volunteer Corps.
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
"Shaha-Shivaji"
Saturday 23-9-22 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 24-9-22 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

TO-NIGHT
on account of the Hindu
AMAS HOLIDAY
A beautiful Indian picture
"AJAMIL"
by the Kohinoor Film
FOR TO-DAY ONLY
TO-DAY 5 SHOWS
3-30—5-15—7—8-45—10-30
Special separate arrangement for Ladies, Children and Family in Balcony Reserved classes at specially reduced concession rates of As. 12 only.

THE
'NOVELTY' CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
WE ARE OFFERING YOU
A Brilliant New Production
OF
THE STAR FILMS, Ltd.
RAJA PARIKSHIT
OR
JANMEJAYA'S SERPENT SACRIFICE
The first and only one of its kind.

The story of Kali, the Arch-genius of Evil, who ever tries to put TRUTH and DEVOTION on the scaffold, exhibiting how Narayan is ever ready to help his divotees and bringing into full display the MAHTMYA of SHRIMAT BHAGVAT Played by a brilliant gala of Stars.

A picture that you cannot afford to miss. See it to-day or this week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
Popular prices and usual time.

ALL YOUR PRINTING WORK
CAN BE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Press

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

The remaining four parts To-night and To-morrow!

"K

The Robertson-Cole Million-Dollar Super-Production featuring America's greatest emotional actor

OTIS SKINN

"Kismet is added to the role of splendid Motion Pictures, a thing to go down the years as an artistic milestone along the road of the Cinema Art. "Kismet" is the most spectacular play ever Picturized.

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine (with splendid views of H. R. H. Princess Mary's Wedding Gown), and a 2-Reel Fatty Comedy: "At the Back Stage" with

FATTY ARBUCKLE

Four Shows To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps
AT
MADHAV BAG
From 8th October 1922 to 25th October 1922
The Indian Industrial Art and Khadi Exhibition.
Srjt. C. R. DAS
EXPECTED TO OPEN THE EXHIBITION.
STALLS ARE AVAILABLE.
APPLY TO:—
HON SECRETARIES,
Messrs. VAIDYA BROS.,
Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakordwar,
BOMBAY.

The Ideal High-class Hindoo Boarding and Lodging House.
AMIR ASHRAM
ONE TASTE—WILL NEVER FORGET.
Best Testimonials awarded.
"Charming food and a cheerful atmosphere."
(Sd.) SARDHAR M. H. Bhagvat, M. A., Oxford.
Cousin of H. H. The MAHARAJA HOLKAR of Indore.
D.—10 September 1922.
No 6, Todiwalla Road, next to H. H. The MAHARAJA of Kholapur.
Tele: "AMIR".

J. DIAS & Bros.
Civil, Military, & Naval Tailors
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Superior Blue Blazer ..	Rs.	40	0
Superior Brown Blazer ..	,,	40	0
Flannel Trousers ..	,,	19	0
Office Shirt ..	,,	3	8
Real Velour Hat ..	,,	22	8
Felt Hat ..	,,	10	8
Superior Silk Tie ..	,,	4	8

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 3. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 5. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business men. Rs. 8.

Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAIYA.
Krishnailasa Agrahar, Mysore.

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on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and energetic CANVASSERS, also DISTRICT and PROVINCIAL AGENTS to sell our high class SWADESHI CIGARETTES. Terms most LIBERAL. Apply to The BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., No. 342, Bazar Road, Bandra (Bombay).
B4961

WANTED—AGENTS and SUB-AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 per mensem respectively. No money required! Marvellous opportunity to endeavouring people!! Success guaranteed!!! Apply with two annas stamps for particulars. INDIA MANUFACTURING CO., MUREEB.
A B4921

LAW—Leading firm of Solicitors require an ASSISTANT SOLICITOR of 10 years' experience in Mercantile work of good address capable of conducting cases in Court and working without supervision. Salary to commence Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,000 monthly. Apply Box No. 8540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 14340

WANTED—A B.Sc., or B.A. in Science to serve as a science master in the K. C. Academy (High School) Bhiria on Rs. 100—5—120—10—200 with benefits of liberal Bonus, system. Those having experience of teaching will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER K. C. Academy, Bhiria, Sind.
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WANTED—AGENTS and SELLERS to represent the Yost Typewriter in each district and province on very attractive terms. Apply to The International Typewriter Company, Sole Agents for India, Burma, Ceylon and Adjoining States, Post Box No. 7829, Telegram "YOST," CALCUTTA.
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SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Bulsar Municipality. Monthly pay Rs. 60-2 2-75 plus Rs. 3 cycle allowance. Apply before the 20-10 1922 personally, or in writing stating age, nationality qualification and previous experience if any to BHAGWANDAS BRIJBHUKHANDAS, President, Bulsar Municipality, 18-9-1922.
A 14372

WANTED AGENTS for sale of products of THE RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS LTD., which has already commenced work in a large premises with about 40 Bighas of land just by the side of the Ranaghat Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and of which a few thousand shares are still available at par. Apply Messrs. A. C. PAUL & CO., 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
A 14293

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE ADVERTISER, qualified Accountant, having put up ten years' service as Manager of first class Indian Banks and three years as the Superintendent of Idustries in a Native State, considers offers of working partnership in a going concern of Bankers and Agents. Can develop sound profitable business with the Punjab and the Gwalior State. RUPCHAND KAPUR, Jariwalla Building, Bombay 4.
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HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated house for offices, junction Mint Road, Manordas Street, Fort. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, first floor.
C B4878

AVAILABLE—Excellent FURNISHED ROOM everything modern, bath, electricity. Two entrances. Rupees 50 and 75 each. Good location DOCTOR HINMAN, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C B4975

TO BE LET—BLOCKS with every facility in Moos Building at Grant Road. G. WATOOMAL WASSIAWAL & CO.
C B4965

BLOCKS TO BE LET in our Asher Mansion, Forjet Street, and in Dhun Villa on Laburnum Road. For particulars apply personally to GOCULDAS DAMODER, 98/100, Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi.
C B4943

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Showrooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort
C B4973

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50, Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C12993

11 LBS. parcel selected table apples, William pears or walnuts, Rs. 5-8 each; 5 lbs. nett "A1" almonds, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett selected Sultanas, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett unstoned dry apricots, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry figs, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry raisins, Rs. 6; 5 lbs. nett black currants, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. nett apple or pear rings, Rs. 5-8; 11 lbs. parcel assorted dry fruits, Rs. 14. Charges included. FRUIT INDUSTRY, KASHMIR. Tele. "AMBA."
GA B4918

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—15ft. by 19ft and 6ft. by 2ft. Planing Machines, 10, 12 and 18ft. Hollow Spindle Gap Bed Lathes, Slotting and Radial Drilling Machines, 3in. by 2in. Worthington Donkey Pump, BLACKSTONE & HORNSBY OIL ENGINES, New Electric Motors, Delivery from stock. Apply THE BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., CAWNPORE.
CK B4826

WANTED.—200 or less LOOMS from 40 in. to 56 in. and also a Winding Machine, Seven Bowl Calendar, and Ring Frames, either new or second hand, in good order. Apply mentioning make and specifications to Box No. 8554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P B4968

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A DISPENSING DEPT. with medicines, surgical instruments, etc. also furniture. Please see GOVINDJI VASANJI, Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
G B4945

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS —FOR SALE, four BUILDINGS in different parts of the city, namely, Hughes Road, Foras Road, and Pauwala Street. Please write for full details to Box No. 8551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G B4959

BOOKS AND STAMPS

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, FELIMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
L C12578

STAMPS—24 LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL PICTORIALS from 24 different Countries including Tasmania, Crete, Hedjaz (Cat. 11sh), Bosnia, Iraq, Guatemala, Egypt, Bolivia, Jamaica, etc. in faultless condition and neatly mounted, price Re. 1. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L B4948

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS, either sex, to learn BOOK-KEEPING AT HOME in TWELVE POSTAL LESSONS. Diplomas awarded. Small Fees. DIRECTOR, MODERN ACADEMY, 10, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
M B4780

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. B Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Rs. 2 per 100. Post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for gents suiting, very durable, simple and cheap. Trial solicited. Ask for samples from GANGA STORES, Kasganj. U. P.
T B4827

PERSONS desirous of building, houses, under the supervision of qualified Engineers in Bombay or outside please communicate with the CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEER, 127, Hill Road, Bandra, Commission moderate, also consultation and valuation work undertaken.
T B4976

BLACK "PATENT" LEATHER. Manufactured in India under distinguished European experts. As good as Foreign. Rs. 2 per square foot. Samples Free. THE OMEGA LEATHER CO., Cheki-Pat, AGRA.
T N4973

MERCHANT, holding excellent references, willing to buy in an advantageous upcountry market, leather, oil seeds tobacco and act as selling. Agents for large firms, doing business in yarns, Dye, will represent firms in export and import trade. With full particulars to Box No. 8556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T B4974

PROFESSION

INFALLIABLE REMEDIES FOR Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Astrarites, etc. Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection. Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.B.—Only European and Educated Indians are admitted.
B4932

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I. LALJI NARANJI HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that neither I nor my firm of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co. have any concern whatever with the firm of Messrs. Shivlal Lalji Naranji and Co., who have been representing themselves as Managing Agents of a company called "The Vankaner Shri Amarsingji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.
Dated this 19th day of September, 1922.
B4971

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.
I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.
II In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
86, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 2.
M4774

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates for Shares Nos. 13673 and 6038 of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. standing in the name of Manekchand Dharmchand have been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

MANEKCHAND DHARMCHAND,
RAMPURA, KADIAGHERI,
Surat.
4976A

ARMCO AND CALCO AGENCIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify that WILLIAM JACKS & CO. have been appointed sole representative in India, Burma and Ceylon

For
THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY.
THE CALIFORNIA CORRUGATED CULVERT COMPANY.
(Manufacturers of "Armco" and "Calco" products).

All enquiries in connection with "ARMCO" Ingot Iron corrugated and flat sheets, corrugated nestable culverts, Flumes and "Calco" Irrigation Specialities should in future be addressed to—

WILLIAM JACKS & CO.,
who hold stocks in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras and Colombo.

(Signed)
THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.,
THE CALIFORNIA CORRUGATED CULVERT CO.,
THE ANGUS CO., LTD.,
WILLIAM JACKS & CO.
4957

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places named below:—

	Approximate Quantity. Tons.	Place of Sale.	Date of Sale.
Coorg Sandalwood ...	400	Fraserpet...	24-11-22.
Madras Sandalwood	220	Satyamangalam	4-12-22.
	185	Tirupathur	7-12-22.
	55	Vellore ...	11-12-22.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on S. I. R. Tirupathur and Vellore are railway stations on S. I. R.

For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—
Satyamangalam sale, District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
Tirupathur sale, District Forets Officer, West Vellore, Tirupathur.
Vellore sale, District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore.
Coorg, sale, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Direction Division, Coorg, Mercara.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V. C.
Office of the Conservator of Forests, V. Circle,
Coimbatore, dated 8th Sept., 1922.
C14370

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees One hundred per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1922, has been declared and will be paid on and after Wednesday 4th October 1922 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9 Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 26th September 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 27th September, to 3rd October 1922 both days inclusive.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Ltd.,
C. H. GOODALL.
Managing Director,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1922.
14384

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees two hundred and fifty per shares (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1922, has been declared and will be paid on and after Wednesday, 4th October, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9 Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 26th September, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 27th September, to 3rd October, 1922, both days inclusive.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Ltd.,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1922.
14383

NOTICE TO CONSIGNESS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "JAVA MARU" having arrived at Bombay on 20th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No. bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share has been declared, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, to shareholders on the Register on the 19th instant.

The Dividend will be paid to shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 Noon and 4 p.m. Standard Time, on week days, and between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. Standard Time on Saturdays.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in the due course.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th September, 1922.
C14388

EX. ENEMY STEAMERS.

LORD INCHCAPE has been instructed by His Majesty's Government to sell the following steamers:—

Name	Tonnage Gross Nett	Year Built	Position
KINGSMERE			
(ex Lindenfels)	5476 3525	1906	Falmouth. Available for inspection 25th September 1922
VARZIN	4455 2841	1899	Falmouth Available for inspection now.

These steamers will be sold as they lie with the exception of their wireless apparatus and offers will be accepted up until 15th October, 1922, by

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Calcutta or Bombay.
C14361

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development invites Sealed Tenders on K-2 Form for the following works:—

(a) Constructing 23 reinforced Concrete Chawls at Naigaum Plot 'B'.
(b) Constructing 80 Reinforced Concrete Chawls at Worli.

2. Each tender should be endorsed with the name of the work to which it pertains. Tenders will be received in the office of the Director of Development on the 18th October, 1922, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time).

3. Tender Forms will only be issued to Contractors who are experienced in the construction of large reinforced concrete works or who can give satisfactory proof that they are able to carry out reinforced concrete works of magnitude. Applications for permission to tender should be made to the Superintending Engineer, No. I Project Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

4. On securing permission to tender, all other information including plans, specification and conditions of contract in connection with work (a) can be had from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. 1 at Naigaum and in connection with work (b) from the Executive Engineer Bombay Housing District No. II, at Worli. Tender forms, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 10 per set. No tender form will be issued on the day of receiving tenders.

5. Full sets of plans can be seen at either of the Executive Engineers' Offices but should the contractors desire to secure sets of plans for themselves, the same shall be issued at a charge of Rs. 250 per set which amount will be returned to successful tenderers

6. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 per chawl either in cash or Government Securities which will be taken at their market or face value which ever is less should be paid to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, whose receipt should be produced when delivering the tender. This amount will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderers will be retained as security deposit till the termination of their contracts

7. The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders.
TA C14360

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VASANJI NARSI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

LUXMIBAI, wife of Dharamsey Kallianji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C14386

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAIKH HAJI MAHOMED bin SHAIK MAHOMED HANIF of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has Contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client GANI SADULLA, any person having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at 227, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same will be considered as waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with messuage building or dwelling house theron, situate and fronting the Hazaria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1278, New No. 8442, Old Survey No. 2396 and New Survey No. 3852 and bounded, on the West by the said Hazaria Street on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the South by the house of Miya Jan Bin Tina Gazie and on the North by the property of Mahomedan Syed and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 196 and Street Nos. 95-97.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1922.

RANCHHODDAS M. DALAL,
For Messrs. Vacha & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3970 OF 1921.

VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VITHAL KASHINATH KALESKAR, SIMPI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
THE DECREE-HOLDER
and
THE JUDGMENT-DEBTOR.

Notice under Order XXI, Rule 66 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure.

WHEREAS in the abovenamed suit the Decree-holder has applied for sale of the property attached herein; You are hereby informed that MONDAY, the 25th day of September, 1922, at 1 O'Clock p.m. has been fixed for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1922.
(Sd.) MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
C14387

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUITS.

THE MARWAR CIVIL PROCEDURE. SECTION NO. V.

IN THE COURT OF CHIEF JUDGE.

SETH KESHRI SINGH of Ratlam and Kota, owner of the firm "Ganesh Lal Sabhogmall" at Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

LADHA RAM GOPAL of Pali in Marwar ..... Defendant.

To
LADHA RAM GOPAL, of Pali.
CLAIM FOR RS. 40,778/9/9.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff above named has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 40,778/9/9 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised "Mokhtar," duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit on the 28th day of November, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the above named Plaintiff; you are further required to take notice that in default of your or your Mokhtar's appearance on the day above mentioned, the suit shall be heard and determined in your absence. You will bring with you or send with your Mokhtar any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my signature and the seal of this Court on 15-9-22.

C. SINGH.
C14362

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3974 OF 1922.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (India), Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) Fazlehussein Gulamhussein, (2) Nazarhussein Gulamhussein, (3) Fidahussein Gulamhussein and (4) Kamruddin Gulamhussein, lately all of Yeola Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, carrying on business at Aurangabad and Yeola as Kerosene Oil Merchants, but residing at Yeola in the Bombay Presidency but who have now absconded leaving absolutely no trace of their whereabouts Defendants

THE Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants Rupees 29099-5-5. as per particulars annexed to the Plaint, costs interest on Judgment and further and other relief and the Court has appointed 10th October 1922 at 11 30 for the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Bombay 5th September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD
for Prothonotary
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
C14363

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.82 in. of rain and Hissar had 0.14 in. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature was considerably below the average. Night temperature was below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Cawnpore reports a heavy fall of 2.77 in. while Allahabad had 0.28 in., Mainpuri 0.32 in. and Agra 1.57 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in south and east Rajputana. Day temperature was below normal in Rajputana and upper Sind. Night temperature was above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally. Bhavnagar Para reports a heavy fall of 2.33 in. while Veraval had 0.68 in., Surat 1.59 in., Ahmedabad 0.12 in. and Indore 0.10 in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in slight excess. Day temperature was below normal in east Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally. Jubbulpore and Saugor respectively report heavy falls of 2.15 in. and 2.77 in. while Hoshangabad had 0.68 in., Khandwa 0.29 in., Nagpur 0.30 in. and Chanda 1.28 in. Skies are moderately clouded and over the northern half of the reporting area day temperature was below normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 1.04 in. of rain while Ratnagiri had 0.37 in., Mormugao 0.30 in. and Karwar 0.50 in. Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded at other stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad and Nizamabad report 0.16 in. and 0.28 in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and at Malegaon humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area has moved to the United Provinces and has given heavy rain there and in the north Central Provinces. It is likely to disappear in the hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the south-east Punjab and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, and south-east Madras. A few falls falls have occurred in south-west Rajputana. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.04 in. at Bombay, 1.28 in. at Chanda, 2.15 in. at Jubbulpore, 2.77 in. at Saugor, 2.33 in. at Bhavnagar Para, 1.59 in. at Surat, 1.57 in. at Agra and 2.77 in. at Cawnpore. Day temperature was below normal in the Punjab, east Rajputana, the United Provinces, the north Central Provinces and south Gujarat.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Madras and about the north-east of the Peninsula and a decrease is probable in the north Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th September 1922.

The monsoon has been vigorous in the Gangetic plains and Gujarat. The western disturbance has again given rain in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota-Nagpur, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, the Konkan, Malabar and east Hyderabad and local in Bihar, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the east and north Punjab.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port-Blair one and a half inches; Toungoo one; Mergui four; Tavoy three; Minbu one and a half; Shillong three; Calcutta, Luknow two; Sonamarg, Parachinar three-quarters; Nowgong one and a half; Pachmarhi, Jagdalpur one and Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPT. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum	Temp. in Shade. Minimum	Humidity Mean of Readings at 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERIPHERAL—						
Bushire	96	81.0	79		0	—5.02
Do. 19th	100.8	81.4	51		0	—9 88
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. 19th						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94	80.2	52		8.76	—9 99
Rawalpindi	88	68.3	77		24 06	+8.78
Lahore	86	64.1	62		6 18	+ 19
Amritsar	90.4	73.5	75		15 41	+4.57
Hissar	88.0	74 2	80	0.14	9 36	+6.55
Ambala	79.6	74 6	86		21 76	C. 1.
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES	86.6	73.9	88	0.78	27 05	+4.80
Agra	87.1	76.8	84	1.57	32.6	+10.18
Mainpuri	89.0	76.6	93	0.32	5 78	+4.45
Jhansi	84 8	76 6	88	0.14	18 52	+14 85
Cawnpore	87.3	73.4	91	2.77	8 24	+6.81
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	100.1	73 4	94	0.38	0	—2 17
Jacobabad	86 4	74 6	68		1. 5	—4.17
Karachi	85	67.4	78		12.70	—4 51
Ajmer	90.8	72 2	84		16 16	—4.62
Jaipur	90.2	75 8	78	0 08	10. 6	+2 32
Kotah	96.6	78.5	78	0.08	10 45	—2.49
Mount Abu	78.6	70.1	81		40.78	—5.39
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	93.8	74.3	93	0.13	10.21	—2.94
Bhuj	96.8	74.4	77		6.18	—5.96
Dwarka	81.2	76 6	89		10.11	—6.44
Veraval	99.6	77 1	93	0.68	13 98	—10.15
Rajkot	84 8	77.6	89	0.08	17 46	—9.78
Bhavnagar Para	89 6	76 9	87	2.33	40.34	+2 26
Surat	86 8	73 8	93	1.59	9	+9 79
Ahmedabad	9. 8	78 0	89	0.12	27 53	+8 01
Deesa	85.1	73.6	89		37 34	—11 39
Baroach	91.3	74.0	86		21 66	+3.16
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES	89 0	73.9	91	0. 0	57.97	+9.88
Jubbulpore	85 6	73.	91	2.15	41.34	+18 00
Saugor	90 8	74.0	92	2.77	8 24	—4.30
Hoshangabad	92 8	72 9	93	0.68	30.24	—5.15
Khandwa	87 7	75	96	0.29	9	+2 79
Akola	87 4	73 6	84		18. 6	—9 10
Amraoti	87 6	76.6	85	0.7	30.83	—1 96
Nagpur	90 8	75 0	78	0.30	28.88	+4.44
Chanda	87.7	75.8	86	1.28	47.24	+4 56
Raipur						
KONKAN—	84 9	76	80		68 70	+3 69
Bombay	83	74.4	85	1 04	55.48	+3 69
Ratnagiri	91 8	76 2	89	0.37	46.10	+2 62
Marmugao	88 8	74.0	88	0.50	49 18	—5 69
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	89.4	74.0	90	0.50	9.85	—7.17
Malegaon	87 8	70 9	93	0.01	9.39	—6.95
Ahmednagar	94	69 7	74		13.5	—5. 7
Poona	93 2	70.5	81	0.08	8.19	—7.49
Sholapur	88 4	68.	88		4.76	—7.46
Bijapur	92 6	68.0	75		26 12	—1 86
Belgaum	92 4	70.8	90	0.16	49 71	+0 91
Aurangabad	88 8	71 4	77	0.16	26.81	—7.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.8	71 4	4	0.28	4.59	—7.86
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	88.2	76 3	77	0.05	11 48	+15.98
Mangalore	91	74.6	88	0.42	100 1	18.73
Calicut	84.4	74	93	0.4	8.72	+8 05
Cochin	88.4	76.6	93	0.42	15.14	—6.45
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—	94.3	79.7	90		14.85	—6.89
Masulipatam	95 7	73.1	71		2 34	—6.76
Bellary	101 6	73.2	48	0 08	10. 6	—6 91
Cuddapah	98.5	78.2	80		10 45	—8.49
Madras	96	76.2	87		10.57	—5.99
Pan shore	90 7	76.7	77		8 91	—7 91
Coimbatore	99 8	77.2	66	0 12	6.06	—8.91
Trichinopoly	96.6	78.5	66	1.10	9 48	+5 69
Nemapatam						

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Sept. 18th.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	..	26,0
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	6,
,, ,, to Continent	..	17,000
Futures at New York Oct.	..	21 [illegible]—12
,, ,, ,, Dec.	..	21 28—17
,, ,, ,, Jan.	..	21 13—2
,, ,, ,, Mar.	..	21 25—8
Spot Cotton, at New York	..	21 40—0
,, at New Orleans	..	20 50—50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	20 38—9
,, at New Orleans Jan.	..	20 60—3
Fair Rio Coffee (Rs. 7 quality)		10 1/4
Sugar [illegible]	..	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mines		99 1/4
,, Foreign	..	65 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 19th.

Futures at New York.

Oct.	21	30+17
Dec.	21	5+22
Jan.	21	32+19
Mar.	21	37+12

New York, Sept. 19th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.S. (Liverpool)

Aug.	12	42+25
Oct.	2	14×24
May	12	13+23
May	11	89+2

London, Sept 19th.

Telegraphic Transfers	..	1/3 9 16 Steady.
Bar Gold	..	£ 4 13 4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	..	36 1 4 Quiet.

OPENING RATES AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19th.

Months.	To-day's price
September	—
Oct.	12 39×22
November	—
December	12 15+19
January	12 14+2
February	—
March	—
April	—
May	11 87+18
June	—
July	—
Aug	—
Egyptians March	12,00

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 20.

To-day Reuter reported 17 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on early scattered buying on reports of favourable political situation. The undertone of the market is very steady and it looks as if the prices may go higher. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 471½ and going down by half a rupee went up till Rs. 473 on scattered buying, the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 472. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 472. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 472 and closed at Rs. 470½. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 481 and after fluctuating within a range of a rupee advanced till Rs. 485 on shorts covering freely. The Board has impased a penalty of Rs. 25 per candy for failure to tender cotton against Contracts for which the due date is September 25th. Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 419 and ruled Rs. 421 at 4 p.m. There was very little business passing in the Bazar. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 352 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

To-day's tenders for Oomra September are as follows:—

Berar ...	9,800	Bales.
Central Provinces No. 1 ...	2,300	Bales.
Central Provinces No. 2 ...	2,600	Bales.
Total ...	14,700	Bales.

Total tenders upto date as under:—

Berar ...	1,87,800	Bales.
Central Provinces No. 1 ...	61,700	Bales.
Central Provinces No. 2 ...	53,600	Bales.
Total ...	3,03,100	Bales.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 20th.

F. G. Broach	April/May	..	470 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	352
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	418 1/2
,, ,,	Sept.	..	480 1/2

B. I. S. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20th.

F. G. Broach	April/May	..	471
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	351
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	..	420
,, ,,	Sept.	..	481

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20th

Description.	Super Fine	F.	Good	Good Fine
M. G. Bengal and Stad Punjab	372	352	342	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	460	470	455	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	510	495	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	495	480	.. ..
M. G. Broach	.. ..	500	490	480 ..

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p. m. on 19th Sept 1922.

Cotton	65)	Bs
Wheat	85631	Cwts
Linseed	1394	,,
Rape, etc.	6	,,
Ungallyseed	30	,,
Poppyseed	8	,,
Groundnuts	579	,,
Cottonseed	4636	,,
Rice	4383	,,
Cocoanuts	73	,,

Rapeseed	258	,,
Mowrahseed	1	,,
Rape	3077	,,
Jowar	1102	,,
Gram	34	,,
Barley	641	,,
Rice	597	,,
Coal	4005	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Saturday, Sept. 23th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 15/32
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Do. Acceptances 3 m/s	1-3 29/32
On Demand	370
American Dollars	354
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	274
Japan	169 1/2
Singapore	181

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 20th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	52	8	0	7	12	0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	52	8	0	7	12	0
Wheat, Karachi Baugli	53		0	7	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	0	0	12	8	0
Teaseed, White 68-15	78	0	0	16	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 75-25	75	0	0	15	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 80-20	72	0	0			
Teaseed Black	64	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts	69	0	0			
Mowraseed	9	0	0	7	7	0
Barley	36	0	0			
Castorseed	52	0	0	10	9	0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35	0	0	5	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	6	0
Wheat, Aug.—Sept.	8	2	6
Linseed, May	13	11	6
Linseed, Sept.	13	6	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/6
Bars Gold forward 27/6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27/7
Bars Silver ready 92/2
Bars Silver 1st settlement 92/2
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 92/3

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 17/32
Bank's D D 1/3 9/16
Tone of Exchange—
Quiet but steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 370
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 390
Bank's buying D D Frcs 380
On Paris—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 170
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 165
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 181
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 354
London Gold ready sh 93-4
London Silver ready d 35-8
London Silver forward d 35-6
Tone of Silver—
Uncertain, China bought, Sellers at close.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.42½
French Exchange Frcs 58.10
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 61.70
Italian Exchange Liras 106.00
German Exchange Mrks 6500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/12
5 per cent War Loan 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed stronger with small covering by bears.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1360, India 108, Central 34xd, Tata Bank 16 and Eastern 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3020, Alliance 320, Apollo 70, Birla Mills 75, By. Cotton 1060, By. Dyeing 1360xd. Bradbury 950, Century 740, Cent India 4700 Colaba Land 2130, Coorla 263/12, Crescent 466/4, Edw. Sassoon 417/8 Elphinstone 133/12, Fazulbhoy 1245, Gokak 231/4, Ind Bleaching 207/8, Ind. Malwa 615xd. Kastorchand 785, Khatao 575, Kohinoor 2200xd, M Petit 4550xd. Meyer Sassoon 260xd, Morarji 6700, New Great 750, New City 620, Pabani 780, Pearls 952/8. Phoenix 830, Planet 225, Shapurji 300, Simplex 750, Standard 2450, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 4800 Tata Mill 1080, and Vishnu Cotton 2250n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 425, B. Burma 482/8, B. Burma N I. 135pr, Bt. Burma pet 8, B. Tramway 117/8, B Flour 1500, B. Steam 205, Bundi Cement 38/8, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord. 227/8, Katni Defd. 1120, New India 17/4 Shivrajpur 29. Tata Iron Ord. 55, Tata Iron Defd. 210. Tata Hydro 780 Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 7/6.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount Rs.	Face Value. Rs.	Div. paid	Last Div. Rs.	Quote thus to day Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	126
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	7%	194
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	40%	1360
,, Contributary	120			10	372 8
Indis	16	100	Jan-July	7%	108
Centre	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	34 xd
Peoples Bank	22 1/2	75	,,	Rs. 6	16
Chartered Bank	6.8	6.8	Apr-Oct.	12/3	£ 17
Eastern	6.8	£.16	,,	8	17
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	,,	£ 3	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 5 12 1/2		,, ,,	16%	£ 16/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	18

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	9 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	,,	11 1 2%	615 xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	8 1/4%	102
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	88 xd
Chapramukh Silghat	100	100	,,	2%	58
Dond Barwaste	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	62
Khuina Bagulhat	100	100	,,	4%	148
Larkhana Mandhra	100	100	,,	4%	82
Bhoa	90	100	Feb Aug.	4 7/8%	62 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	46
Sara Sirajgunj	450	100	Mar-Sept.	4 1/4%	65
Shikote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	75 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	8 1/2%	583
Upper Sindia Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	—	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	3-10	38/8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	32 1/2%	28
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20	270
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	20	227/8
,, Defd	40	40	,,	184 10	1130
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	4-9-6	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	158	3020
Alliance cotton	100	100	,,	40	329 n
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	70
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	8	75
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1160
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	90	1360 xd
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	950
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	15	78
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	740
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	235	4700
Colaba Land	700	700	March	120	2130
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	25	263/12
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	80	466/4
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	—
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	60	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as.8	4/14
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	417/8
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	133 12
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	1245
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2160
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	195
Gokak	100	100	,,	30	231/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	207/8
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	55	615 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	415
Kastoorchand	700	500	July-Dec.	50	785
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	25	575
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	16/4 xd
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	80	2200 xd
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5800
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	20	218
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	415
Maharudra	500	500	May-Nov.	50	700
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4550 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	26 xd
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6700
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	75	750
New City	100	100	,,	60	620
Pabani	250	250	,,	90	780
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	952/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	830
Premier	100	100	May	,,	133/8
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	225
Presidency Millan	125	125	Aug-Jan.	35	232/8
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	16	130
Shapurji	100	101	Aug-Sept	20	300
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	15,00 n
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	750
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	120	2430
Swan	250	250	May-Aug.	70	1090
"Swadeshi"	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	4800
Tata Mill	500	400	May-Oct.	90	1080
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2250 n

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	183	100	,,	5 o/o	126
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	2	745
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	53	,,	5	117/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1023	Jan.	30	780

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	,,	50	425
B. Burma	—				
T. Corpo	125	125	,,	25	482/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	135 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	—		Mar-Oct. as 8.		8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2%		205
Kamp & Co.	200		July.	30	140
Marcks	100		,,	12	82
New India Insur.	25	250	,,	,,	17 4
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	20%	350
Philips	40		July	10%	48
Port Canning	1000		Sept	5%	66
Scindia Steam	20	20	,,	,,	7/6
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 o/o	55
Defd	30	30	Sept.	202	210
B. Ord.	75	75	,,	,,	—
M. Defd	250	400	,,	,,	—
Tata Oil	100	100	,,	,,	45
Thacker Ord	117	20	June	,,	118

PEACE IN THE NEAR EAST.

TURKISH CLAIMS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali writes in the "Times":—

"Your forcible leading article in *The Times* of August 5 on the recent speech of the Prime Minister on the Near Eastern situation will, I believe, have a moderating effect in the Moslem world, for it shows that England as a whole does not endorse his views in respect of the adjustment he appears to advocate. All the same, the eulogium on the Alexandrine achiements of King Constntine's army and the unmeasured denunciation of the Turks will rekindle the furious indignation among the King's Moslem subjects with British policy towards Turkey.

They and the Moslems throughout the world are watching, not without bewilderment, its shifting phases, as also the adroit game the Greeks are playing with British backing. The Moslems form fully one-fourth of the vast population of the Empire; the sentiments of a hundred millions of people united by the strongest of ties, the bond of a common religion with their suffering co-religionists in the West, though lacking in weight in the political scale as against the Greeks, can hardly be ignored or underrated by practical statesmen charged with the destinies of a great composite Empire like that of Great Britain, especially when those sentiments prevail throughout Islam.

Mr. Arthur Moore, with his unique knowledge of the Middle East and Islamic countries in general, has recently described in the columns of The Times the strength of feeling in Afghanistan. Other observers speak of the sympathy with the Turks in their struggle for liberty against an implacable foe, in countries over which we have obtained mandatory powers. Is this all to be ruled out of the domain of practical politics simply to satisfy the ambitions of King Constantine, whose ambitions are no less vaulting than were those of his brother-in-law?

The union of the Moslems of India in Turkey, or in the Turkish nation, or in the Caliphate is not new born; those who remember, as I do, the wild excitement in India when Constantinople was threatened by the Russians in 1877 will realize what the effect would be if, by any shuffling of the cards, it was exposed to the danger of a sudden *coup* by the Greek forces which were allowed, without protest, to concentrate in the vicinity. Constantinople, the sacred city of Islam, the seat of the Caliphate, is now in the occupation of the Allies; under the terms of the Armistice the Turks have been rendered powerless to defend it themselves. Its defence rests entirely in the hands of the Army of Occupation. There is a binding guarantee that the city belongs, and will continue to belong, to Turkey, and will remain the seat of the Caliphate. I would refer to the speech of Mr. Lloyd George delivered in the Commons on February 26, 1920. I would also refer to the assurances given to the Moslem delegation from India. In the face of these engagements, any change in the status of that city would be the grossest breach of faith, and statesmen permitting such an outrage would be doing irreparable injury to British prestige.

I have ventured several times before to plead in your columns in the interests of Great Britain for a speedy and equitable settlement in the Near East in accordance with British promises and British honour. Only a settlement on this basis will endure and restore the normal life of the Eastern world. Recent declarations, especially the one made after the March Conference, relating to the evacution by the Greeks of Asia Minor, had revived confidence in India in a policy of good will and justice towards Turkey; now we are once more confronted with the troubles the end of which had been so strongly hoped for by all well-wishers of the Empire.

The German crime has been condoned; so have the murders of British and French soldiers and sailors in the Piraeus in 1916; so has the attempt to hand over the Greek Army to the Kaiser's generals. Does it answer any useful purpose to dwell constantly on the culpability of Turkey in joining in the war? It only helps to keep alive hatred and vengeful feelings. Perhaps some day we will know the real history of how Turkey was driven into the German arms. In the meantime, the whole world is crying out for peace. In Asia Minor thousands upon thousands of Moslems, fleeing from massacre, are dying in exile from starvation, thousands of homes are lying desolated, numberless farms and villages are lying untilled and unhabited; mosques, shrines, and colleges destroyed in hundreds tell the story of reckless vandalism.

In India there is discontent, ferment and resentment, which paralyse all efforts at appeasement and pacific development. At this critical stage the statesman's task lies in the creation of an atmosphere of reconciliation and the restoration of peace in a terribly parried country. Nor should the necessity of pacification within the King's own Dominions, and the devising of a bulwark against the Red danger from the north which threatens the whole fabric of civilization, be left out of consideration."

CASES OF ARRESTED AKALIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 18.

Three batches of four Akalis each arrested at Guru-ka-bagh on September 14 and one batch of twenty arrested on September 15 were, tried. The Magistrate sentenced them under section 447 I. P. C. to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and after expiration of the sentence under section 106 Criminal Procedure Code to furnish bond for good behaviour for one year in Rupees 300 with a security in like amount.

In the court of Mr. Jenkins, magistrate two batches of eleven and ten Akalis arrested came up for trial. After some witnesses for prosecution were heard the case was adjourned to September 22 for recording the evidence of the Superintendent, Mr. Macpherson. Twenty Akalis arrested on September 17 were produced before Mr. Amarnath, magistrate who after taking some prosecution evidence adjourned the case to September 22 for the evidence of the Police Superintendent.

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RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, to 19th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 20th Sept 1921.	June 1st to 20th Sept 1920.
	In. Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts
Colaba (Observatory)	1.04	68.70	84.54	38.94
Fort (St George's Hospital)	—	—	86.76	44.30
Esplanade (Gen. Tel.)	—	—	79.89	43.27
Hospital (J. J. Hospital)	—	—	84.63	43.81
Kemp & Co.	—	—	—	—
Cumballa Hill	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 19th

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 5 p.m. & 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches		29.721
Temperature of Air	Degrees	80.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	76.6
Dew Point	,,	73.1
Relative humidity of Air	,,	8.832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	7.3
Maximum temperature of Air	,,	84.9
Minimum do do	,,	77.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	344
Fall of Rain	inches	0.06
Total fall during month	,,	4.89
Do. do. Year	,,	67.67
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	,,	1.04

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	9	m 0 51	37 0	9	m 6 38	17 4
		0 54a	39 2		6 58a	16 8
S.	10	m 1 31	38 10	10	m 7 11	17 9
		1 30a	40 2		7 26a	16 10
M.	11	m 1 53	39 6	11	m 7 43	18 5
		1 48a	38 8		7 57a	17 3
Tu.	26	m 2 44	38 8	26	m 8 45	18 4
		2 44a	36 8		8 58a	16 4
W.	13	m 3 9	35 6	13	m 8 53	20 0
		3 54a	35 1		9 12a	17 11
Th.	14	m 4 0	35 0	14	m 9 50	19 9
		3 30a	34 7		10 9a	18 4
F.	15	m 0 10	33 11	15	m 6 5	17 1
		0 30a	37 5		6 30a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept.	9 (Saturday)	6h. 25m'	6h. 48m.
,,	10 (Sunday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47m.
,,	11 (Monday)	6h. 2'm.	6h. 46m.
,,	12 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
,,	13 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 50m.
,,	14 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.
,,	15 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 49m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Sept. 6th 1h. 17-2m.p.m; Last Quarter, 14th, 3h 50-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 21st, 10th. 8-3m. a.m.; Quarter 28th, 4h, 10-4m. a.m.

Mr. Subramania Siva has been called upon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras to show cause why he should not be called upon to furnish security for one year for good behaviour in personal recognisance of Rs. 500 with two securities for like sum in respect of certain speeches delivered in and outside Madras between 18th May and 20th July last as the same were calculated to fall within the purview of Sections 124 and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code.

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Health and Efficiency (London)	Rs.	16-8
Health and Strength (Weekly)	Rs.	16-8
Philosophy and Health by Dr. Tilden		5-8
Healthy Life (London)	Rs.	4-0
Scientific Natures Path 3-monthly	Rs.	6-0
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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

HINDUS FARE BADLY

PARSIS WIN BY 121 RUNS.

JAMSHETJI'S DEADLY BOWLING.

	Runs.
Hindus First Innings	187
Parsis First Innings	192
Parsi Second Inning	242
Hindu Second Inning	126

Last year the final contestant teams were the Presidency and the Parsi and the Presidency scored a thumping victory of an innings and 297 runs.

Presidency First innings	482
Parsi First innings	102
Parsi Second innings	82

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The Quadrangular contest between the four principal communities of the Presidency for the cricket championship of Western India ended here to-day and the victory goes to the Parsees. It might as well be stated at once that over and above the indubitable criteria of the cumulative results of all these days, that the Parsees have won on their merits as the Hindus have been defeated on theirs. Keeping the initial rounds apart the progress of the final day by day clearly indicated that it was the Hindus who were playing with their backs to the wall and secondly even though the comfortable margin of 121 runs with which the Parsees have won is a sufficient index of their level, it is yet not good enough to indicate the proven facts, namely the Hindus were outplayed in more departments of the game than one. And this fact was more clearly brought out on the final day than on any other day. Starting with to-day's start the first thing which became apparent was the utter failure of Hindu bowling when luck is not their way. When Vajifdar the last mainstay of the Parsee hopes retired for an addition of only 9 runs to the overnight total, it looked as though the round up would be more child's play. But the tail end of the Parsee eleven insisted on weighing itself against the united force of the Hindu leather stingers and the latter pan immediately kicked the beam. To be particular Elavia and Jamshedji the last pair in the field and neither of them century batsmen stood up with easy success against half the Hindu side trundling till lunch interval and snatched a solid 63 for the last wicket. So much for the bowling.

As regards the fielding which backed the attack it was of a class to match, each bringing the mistakes of the other into bolder relief. As to chances' Hindu Philanthropy was perfectly represented, the last pair beind three given a new lease of life in the course of 30 runs. The last and perhaps the least exhibition of Hindu batting and nerve commenced at 2 p.m. and ended at 4 p.m. which is in itself sufficient testimony to the fact that the Hindu play like the curate's egg was good in parts. The first and last pairs alone showed anything like a strong hand, all the rest falling one after the other to the deadly attack of Jamshetji. The latter got tremendous work on the ball to-day bagging seven wickets out of which six were clean hit.

What appears to be only extenuating circumstance of to-day's result, however, is the reason that made the Hindu team not exactly representative of their side and if it will only serve to shed more light on this *faux pas* real or imaginary, the moral which distils out of this years tournament will have been sufficiently emphasised. Not that given representative sides in cricket they invariably find their own level, but the fulfilment of this condition is the groundwork on which the idea of these annual tournaments is based.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Vajifdar and Elavia continued their overnight innings at 11 a.m. on what appeared the final day of the tournament. Rana and Joshi who were custodians of the leather each began with a maiden. Both batsmen were playing a cautious game, six singles being all the scoring done till 170 were registered, yesterdays total being 164. Three runs later Joshi bagged a costly wicket by defeating Vajifdar completely with a puzzling delivery. Vajifdar's fall was quite unexpected at such an early stage and his dismissal was followed by that of the whole side for the addition of a few runs more Vajifdar's score of 42 was the second highest figure of the innings (173-8-42).

B. Kapadia the Parsee wicket keeper came in next and exhibited a neat glance stroke and soon retired, Navle cutting short his career by holding him smartly off Joshi (179-9-6).

A TENTH WICKET PARTNERSHIP.

Jamshetji filled the last place and an interesting tenth wicket partnership followed. Elavia played fine cricket and punished Joshi severely for loose delivery by neatly pulling him to leg boundary. Godambe relieved Rana at 190. Jamshedji played much in the role that Joshi played yesterday and frequently hit out, faulty fielding in the country being a good asset in his favour. The Parsees would never have crossed the second century if some one else were fielding instead of Jai. At 196 Jamshedji skied Joshi and Jai could have got him exactly where he was standing, but he first rushed forward and then backed, but never so much as touched the ball that would have descended on his head and conceded a boundary into the bargain. 200 appeared as the result just afternoon, a figure which none dreamed of when Vajifdar retired.

FAULTY FIELDING.

At the stage a number of changes in bowling were effected. Godambe was given a couple of overs again. Rana took over and Dalvi replaced Joshi but all to no effect. Each batsman hit out again. Elavia was dropped by Navle at 222 and Jamshetji was again fortunate for a wild return by Rana to Dalvi, when the batsman was half way up the wicket. The score was then 226. At 12-30 p.m. C. K. Naidu for a like number. The score was the batsmen were set and Elavia pulled Dalvi for four and Jamshedji glanced Naidu for a like number. The score was mounting rapidly and it was expected 250 would easily be reached, when Godambe and Joshi were again put on in place of Naidu and Dalvi. In his second over, however, Joshi at last scattered Elavia's wicket with a straight one. The Parsee 2nd innings thus closed at 5 to 1 p.m. for a score of 242.

PARSEE SECOND INNINGS.

The Score:—

Bhappoo, c Navle, b Joshi	26
Gandhi, b Chandarana	4
Col. Mistri, c Navle, b Joshi	56
Driver, b Chandarana	12
D. Kapadia, b Chandarana	0
Kalapesi, c Prabhakar, b Joshi	13
Collah, b Joshi	1
Vajifdar, b Joshi	42
Elavia, b Joshi	36
B. Kapadia, c Navle, b Joshi	6
Jamshetji, not out	30
Extras	16
Total	242

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chanda Rana	37	8	97	3
Joshi	343	11	71	7
Dalvi	9	1	30	0
Godambe	7	2	13	0
Pardeshi	3	0	7	0
C. K. Naidoo	3	1	8	0
Joshi	5	no balls.		

HINDU SECOND INNINGS.

Wanting 248 runs to win Hindus started on the crucial innings with Dalvi and Navle to the bowling of Kalapesi and Jamshetji. Dalvi did not tip Kalapesi first on to Mistri now but neatly cut it straight to the boundary. The scoring was kept up at express speed amidst uproarious applause right from the start. Kalapesi's opening over conceded seven runs. In his next Dalvi finely off drove Kalapesi to the boundary and Navle snatched the same number off Jamshetji immediately after. The first decade was on the board only two minutes before, but it was replaced by the next. Here Merriment was cut short, Kalapesi finding Dave's wicket with a simple delivery Dalvi had a meteoric career, sudden end of which shattered the fond hopes entertained about him (20-1-12).

PARDESHI'S POOR SHOW.

Pardeshi now joined Navle, who after some quiet play won distinction by thrice putting Kalapesi to the boundary in quick succession. 30 appeared and them Pardeshi started a rot by allowing Jamshetji to get the better of his defence. Pardeshi failed to make any show on this occasion whatsoever. (37-2-2).

Deodher came out with his runner and two of the steadiest bats on the Hindu side were thus together at the crease. Navle failed to improve the occasion, however, and gave his wicket to Jamshetji after snicking him for three. (40-3-22). Three sterling wickets fell in 40 minutes for as many runs.

The elder Naidu now took the field and Vajifdar relieved Kalapesi. Steady play followed and the half century appeared at 5 minutes to 3 p.m. Hindus being still 200 behind the Parsees. Naidu then put on more steam and cut Jamsetjee to the Gymkhana screen, following it with a brake off the same bowler 60 being registered in consequence. One more wicket and certainly the best so far out was now captured, this time by Vajifdar, Deodhar retiring off a beautiful off break. Deodhar too made a poor show. (64-4-8).

A DISPUTED POINT.

With Deolhar out, the side quietly went to pieces without a vestige of hope, for only six runs later Naidu followed Deodhar to the pavilion being clean bowled by Jamshetji with a wonderful leg break delivery. There was some discussion on the field between the umpires and others before Naidu retired as to the real cause of the bails dropping on to the ground. But real story was this and the Press tent had the best view of what happened. Naidu tried to turn what looked a very wide ball off leg wicket and confidently covered stumps, but the twist completely beat him and just removed the bails. The Parsee wicket keeper was yards away. The opposite umpire naturally could not see the last operation and told Naidu when questioned that everything was all right. The other umpire intervened however and Naidu retired thoroughly unconvinced. (70-5-20).

JAI'S DARING BATTING.

Little more is now left to be narrated except Jai's wonderful espousal of a dying cause. Joshi who had stepped into Deodhar's place and joined Naidu was given l-b-w. to Jamshetji.

Three runs later Godambe came in and gave a short stand to Jai to the extent of 8 runs all of which were collected by Jai and was clean bowled by Jamshedji. (81-7-0).

Three more wickets were to go and it was anticipated the side would be sent out for less than the century. When C. L. Naidu became associated with Jai however a very bright spell followdew. Jai made full amends for previous faults of omission and commission and made a splendid attempt at recovery exhibiting incidentley a finished style with an exquisite glance stroke. He hit all round the wicket starting his account with 3, which he quickly followed up by two fours off Jamshetji. He did not get the necessary support from the other end, however, the younger Naidu succumbing to a straight one from Jamshetji, just when the century was hoisted at 3/35 p.m. after 1 hour and 30 minutes of batting. Out of the 19 runs given by this pair, Jai contributed 18. (100-8-1).

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Dr. Prabhaker, the Captain now came out to give Jai a backing, but Jamshetji was too deadly for him and sent him back off the first delivery. (100-9-0).

The sorry tale was ended when Chandarana the last man in joined Jai at 3.45. Jai's play after this was a treat to watch, Jamshetji who was so deadly to others being repeatedly driven to the boundary. Rana gave splendid support even though new bowlers were put on to tackle him. At 9 minutes past 4 Driver relieved Jamshetji and ended the show, Jai falling off his second ball.

The quadrangular contest of 1922 thus closed at 4-10 p.m. on Wednesday 20th September, leaving the Parsees victorious by 121 runs against the Hindus.

HINDU SECOND INNINGS.

The score:—

S. M. Dalvi, b Kalapesi	12
Navle, b Jamshetji	22
Pardeshi, b Jamshetji	2
Deodhar, b Vajifdar	8
C. K. Naidu b Jamshetji	20
Joshi, l-b-w, b Jamshetji	3
Jai, b driver	46
Godambe, b Jamshetji	0
C. L. Naidu, b Jamshetji	1
Dr. Prabhakar, b Jamshetji	0
Chandarana, not out	7
Extras	3
Total	126

Runs at fall of each wicket 1/20, 2/37, 3/40, 4/64, 5/70, 6/73, 7/81, 8/100, 9/100, 10/126.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	8	2	32	1
Jamshetji	19	3	61	7
Vajifdar	10	3	23	1
Elavia	2	0	7	0
Driver	2	0	0	1

ALIGARH DUTY SOCIETY.

PROGRESS OF DEPUTATION IN BOMBAY.

A member of the Aligarh Duty Society Deputation, which is now in Bombay, writes: The Deputation is making good progress in its work. Through the kind assistance of Messrs. Jinnah and Azad, and through the exertions of the members of the Deputation it has been able to collect so far Rs. 5,000. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has generously sent through his Private Secretary, a handsome donation of Rs. 1,000, for which the Deputation feels grateful to him.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH OBSTRUCTION.

At the Girgaon Police Court before a bench of Honorary Magistrates composed of Messrs. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin and Mr. Bhogilal Virchand Dipchand, Urbano De'Souza, the Manager of the Pinto Bakery was charged with causing obstruction on the public road. It appeared that the accused was the manager of the Pinto Bakery situated at the 5th Khetwadi Lane where he used to keep a number of hand-carts all day and night for the public road and would not remove them although he was warned several times by the Police.

Mr. Tejani, pleader, who defended the accused said that it was in the regular course of business that the carts were kept there and there could not be any obstruction if the same were allowed to remain there at night in a lane.

The Court disbelieved the defence of the accused and convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 45.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY TAXI DRIVER.

On Wednesday before Mr. Khandalwalla Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon one Menisis Ezikal was charged with misappropriating Rs. 114/4 of the Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service Ltd., which was received by him from passengers as Taxi hire charges. Accused was found guilty and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or, in default, a month's rigorous imprisonment, in consideration of the said amount of Rs. 114/4 having been paid in the Court.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The next Preliminary Examination of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, will be held on the 4th proximo, and succeeding days. Forms from Candidates for the examination should reach the Registrar not later than the 25th September 1922. Forms can be had from the Registrar on application. The Examination fee (Rs. 12 from Private Candidates and Rs. 10 from regular Students of the University) must accompany the form. Only those that have already passed the Matriculation or any equivalent examination of any Indian University in 1921 or earlier are eligible for the examination.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Moulvi Badruddin, Inspector of National Schools, Muslim University writes:—

"Those who are interested in the cause of National Education should note that I am going to visit the following places in connection with the inspection tour of the National Schools. The exact day and date of my arrival at each place may be ascertained from the local Khilafat office and from the Headmasters of local National Schools affiliated to the National Muslim-University of Aligarh: United Provices:—(1) Jhansi, (2) Cawnpore, (3) Lucknow, (4) Shahabad, (Hardoi) (5) Barielly, (6) Bijnore, Punjab:—(1) Sialkot, (2) Gujerat, (3) Hazro (Attock), (4) Lahore, (5) Kasoor, (6) Amritsar, (7) Hoshiarpur. Bombay:—(1) Ahmedabad, (2) Surat, (3) Bombay, (4) Poona. Delhi, Ajmere.

SHARP FIGHTS IN IRELAND.

DEATHROLL SWELLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Sharp fight continue to swell the deathroll in Ireland. Sixteen of the garrison at Bushfield, County Tipperary, were proceeding to mass when they were ambushed and four were killed, eight wounded and others taken prisoners. Several Irregulars were also killed and wounded. In another ambush at Ballina in County Mayo two National officers and four soldiers were killed and ten Irregulars were killed.

POONA RACING SEASON.

ND BIG MEETING 2ND DAY

FLOREAL WINS THE AGA SHAMSUDIN PLATE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The weather appeared so threatening all the way from Bombay that passengers by the race specials expected a wet day at Poona. Fortunotely the rains did not reach Poona though it rained heavily a few miles away. The attendance was not very large. The sport however was very interesting and the public had the best of the exchanges. If Like Magic had won, it would have been a regular magical day as Magical Mike won, Magical ditto and Like Magic just missed being there.

Clarke who fell off Silver Jug on Saturday and was reported dead in these columns we are glad to say is quite well and rode yesterday. The report of his death was made owing to the assurance that some respectable persons made in the train and we had no reason to think that it was untrue.

The fourth event was the 1st Divisier of the Chester Plate. The unfortunate The Lark was installed favourite though many did not ... with 9 stones ofter his previous performances. This race was won by Belle Voyageuse and Murmansk placed second. Such good horses as Southern Beauty Archer and Allington seem to be oc colour altogether this season.

The fifth event was an Arab race. It was the Bedouin Plate of 7 furlongs for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. Fourteen started in this race and the favourite was Arvil and Malto was also well fancied. Karikata won from Mentor and Good Star, who ran a dead-heat for second place.

The first event on the programme the 1st Division of the Ripon Plate of 1¼ miles for horses in the 3rd Division saw thirteen runners out. Rosy Tread's bracket was favourite, though she did not win her stable companion won from Desert Gold. The winner who placed 4th in the Stockton Plate of 7 furlongs when he carried 9-7 placing a length behind Black Water who carried 9-10 was, of course, let loose in this race with 7-9. The Stockton Plate was a terms race and perhaps it did not strike many that he had the best advantage this race.

The 2nd Division of the Chester Plate 1 mile for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division was the next event on the programme. In this race seven declined and out of the thirteen starters Like Magic was favourite with Black Water second in demand, Prime Boy beat Like Magic and Rakengs placed third.

Ten ran in the 2nd Division of the Ripon Plate which was won by Pilgrim's Pass an General Raja Sir Harisingh thus won the first three races of the day. Jones, his trainer, deserves congratulations for this fine performance. Donnelly who is riding very well in Poona won two out of the three races for that stable.

The biggest event of the day, the Aga Shamshuddin Plate of I mile for horses in the 1st Division, was handicap race. Only 8 starters ran. The distance was considered a bit short for The Devil, but Verge was believed to be a good thing, with the weight and over the distance. Mr. Mathuradass' luck seems to be out as his horse did not even get a place. Carborundum also was well fancied and Floreal has numerous supporters. This horse who is in grand form at present won easily from Marcodia and The Devil placed third.

By winning the New Market Plate of 6 furlongs a handicap race for horses in the 1st Division, Owen Roe, 9-7 has undoubtedly won the distinction of being the best English sprinter at present in India, with perhaps the exception of Galway Gate. In this race ten started. The unlucky Goldgainer was again badly handicapped and he came fourth, Kilrea who was favourite did not even get a place but Vallance ran well. Plymouth Rock also had too much weight and Mist is absolutely out of form.

The Stewards' Plate of 7 furlongs, a handcap for horses in the 2nd Division saw thirteen runners out. This race again proved our contention that Divide as well as Goldgainer was too badly handicapped horses this season. Although he has now come down from 9 stones to 8-7 yet he is incapable of winning a race. In this race he only succeeded in creeping up third. Magical Mike who was a hot favourite won from Day Spring.

The Sholapur Plate 1¼ miles, a handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division was the last event on the programme. Ishallah who was favourite again failed to win. Bahadurjung beat him after.

Details:—

THE RIPON PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap fo rhorses in the 3rd Division.

Genl. Raja Harisingh's MAGICAL MIKE 7-9 Tymon 1
H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's DESERT GOLD 8-0, Barnett 2
Mr. Frank's MILLMOUNT 9-4, Riley ... 3
Mr. Goculdass' KNIGHT OF CLONMELL 8-10, Walker 4

Not run:—Miss Goodenough, Royal, Jewel.
Also ran: Rosey Tread, Elphene, Heir-at-Law, Bathurst, Gypsy's Advice, Dori, Curator, Robina, O. C. Honeymoon.

The race.—A good start O.C. Honeymoon taking the lead with Magical Mike, Millmount, Bathurst and Dori. At the mile O.C. Honeymoon was ahead of the field, Magical Mike and Knight of Clonmell being his nearer attendants. At the turn Desert Gold was prominent and ran abreast with Magical Mike, who in the straight easily left the field and ran home a winner by three lengths, two lengths 2nd and 3rd, short head 3rd and 4th.

Time—2mins. 8 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs 25/8; Places Rs.46/8, Rs. 41/8 and Rs. 31/8.

Favourite—Rosey Tread.

Trainer—W. Jones.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Div., II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's PRIME BOY 8-0 1
Mr. Cannon's LIKE MAGIC 9-0, Barnett 2
Mr. Singhanee's RAKINGS 7-12, Hewitt 3
Mr. Goculdass' ENTAILED 9-8, Lambert 4

Not run:—Plaxtol, Mossley, Bathurst, Pilgrim's Pass, Dori, Cheery Girl, Jadoo.

Also ran.—Traceable, Golden Treasury, Conplet, Royal Jewel, Some Scribe, My Eva, Limehouse, Lights, Charles William.

The Race.—Royal Jewel and Traceable were left at the start. Rakings was the first to get away followed by My Eva, Golden Treasury, Rakings, Royal Jewel moved up at the 8th furlong the order now being Like Magic, Blackwater and Entailed. As the field passed the 4th furlong Prime Boy took command and led into the straight with Like Magic and Entailed, and gaining ground the leader went to win by half a neck, Rakings by a late rush securing 3rd place. Threeiquarter length separated 2nd and 3rd, short head 3rd and 4th.

Time—I min. 43 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 29; Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 64.

Favourite—Blackwater.

Trainer—W. Jones.

THE RIPON PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Genl. Raja Harisingh's PILGRIM'S PASS 8-6, Donnelly 1
Mr. R.R.S's FIRST GRADE 7-12, Dobie 2
H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's MARLEY 7-10, Thompson ... 3
Mr. Gahagan's ROI GRISON 8-10, Bowley 4

Not run.—Prime Boy.

Also ran:—Mamety, Lady Cleopatra, Thunder, Old Chris, Lord Jim, Tasty.

The Race.—Lady Cleopatra dwelt. First Grade led with Pilgrim's Pass, Old Chris, Lord Jim and Mamety and at the mile first Grade was still in command, Roi Grison being last. Lady Cleopatra moved up at the 6th furlong. Racing past the 3rd furlong First Grade was at the head of affairs, Pilgrim's Pass a handy second. At the bend Lord Jim was spent. Pilgrim's Pass was the first to enter into the straight and increasing his distance won easily by one and three quarter lengths, one and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, head 3rd and 4th.

Time—2mins. 10 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 55; Places Rs. 17/8; Rs. 13; and Rs. 20/8.

Favourite—First Grade.

Trainer—W. Jones.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division I. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Wesche-Dart's VOYAGEUSE II 8-5, Burn 1
Mr. A.M.S. Mahomed's MURMANSK 8-10, ... 2
Mr. Garda's OLIVINE 7-10, Clarke ... 3
Mr. Singhanee's BRITOMART 7-12, Herbert 4

Not run.—Carton Pierre, Ragazzo.

Also ran.—The Lark, Southern Beauty, Britomart, Allington, Archer, Madame Sze Cylian, Grande Place, Beggar Prince, Zigomar Lively.

The Race:—A good start saw Britomart take the lead, Belle Voyageuse, Lively, Madame Sze as nearest attendants, Allington and Grande Place forming the rear-guard at the 6th furlong Britomart was still in command with Murmansk second and Belle Vozageuse first to take the turn was Britomart with Murmansk, Belle Vozageuse and Lively. In the straight Belle Vozegeuse challenged the leader and going strong gained the verdict by three-quarter length, neck 2nd and 3rd, three-quarter length 3rd and 4th.

Time—1 min. 42 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 15/8; Rs. 20/8; and Rs. 30/8.

Favourite—Belle Voyageuse.

Trainer—G. Bell.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,00; A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Messrs. Shamlan and Mahomed's KARIKATA 8-10, Burn 1
Mr. Yusuf M. Patel's GOOD STAR 7-5, Sherwood 2*
Mr. Goculdass' MENTOR 8-11, Harrison ...2*
Mr. Noble's MARCH ALONG 8-0, Dobie ... 3
*Dead Heat.

Not run.—Pride of Iraq.

Also ran.—Trade Mark, Silver Streak, Bismarck, Tipperary, Dublin, Arvil, Taj, Winning Post, Kelvin, Boy, Malta.

The race.—After breaking the tape once, Taj was left in the run off. Silver Streak was the first to jump out, Trade Mark, Bismark, Good Star, Kelvin Boy and Mentor being his nearest attendants. As the field reached the 4th furlong Silver Streak was leading by lengths, but on reaching the bend the leader was spent, and Good Star, took command. In the straight March Along, Good Star and Mentor ran abreast. At the Grand Stand Karikata swooped on the leaders on the outside and won an exciting race by half-a-neck, dead heat 2nd and 3rd, short head 3rd and 4th.

Time—1min. 38 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 51; Places Rs. 19; Rs. 32/8; and Rs. 141/8.

Favourite—Malta.

Trainer—A. M. Shamlan.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. Galstaun's FLOREAL 8-3, Dobie ... 1
Mr. Heath's MARCODIA 8-4, Walker ... 2
Mr. Thaddeus' THE DEVIL 9-2, Ruiz ... 3
H.H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's NOUTBOUTWEEL 9-0, Ritchie, ... 4

Not run:—Brixworth.

Also ran.—Verge, Carborundum, Marmion, Love Glass.

The Race.—Marcodia, Noutboutweel, Love Glass and The Devil went to the front as the barrier was removed, Carborundum forming the tail end. At the 6th furlong Marcodia was in command. The Devil and Love Glass running in a line. Floreal and Verge were last. The Devil was leading by lengths at the 5th furlong, which he maintained to the home turn, Floreal now appearing beside him. The first to enter the straight was the Devil closely pursued by Floreal, the latter challenging at the distance and overhauing the leader. Won a well-timed race by one and-a-quarter lenghts, three-quarter length 2nd and 3rd, one length 3rd and 4th.

Time—1min. 42 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 43; Places Rs. 14; Rs. 31/8; and Rs. 14.

Favourite—The Devil.

Trainer—P. J. Firth.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. Gahagan's OWEN ROE 9-7, Bowley. 1
Mr. Cannon's VALLANCE 7-10, Thompson 2
Mr. Shaikh Yasin's RESILIENCE 7-4, Townsend 3
Mr. Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 9-4, Ruiz ... 4

Not run.—Carborundum.

Also ran.—Plymouth Rock, Mist, Fretwork, Kilrea, Dorania, Beluedere.

The Race:—An excellent start. Dorania led with Kilrea, the laater for going ahead of the field for the greater part of the journey. At the trun Resilience joined up, Owen Roe moving up on the outside. Vallance was the first to enter the straight with Goldgainer, and Resilience. At the second enclosure Owen Roe challenged and overhauling the leaders won a fine race by one length, neck 2nd and 3rd, two lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time—1min 14secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs.23/8; Rs. 22; and Rs. 53/8.

Favourite—Kilrea, Owen Roe and Vallance.

Trainer—A. Templeman.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Heaths' MAGICAL 8-4, Burn ... 1
Mr. De Souza's DAYSPRING 7-11 ... 2
Mr. Haddens' DIVIDE 8-7, Pearson, ... 3
Mr. Goculdass' DIALECT 7-5, Harrison ... 4

Not run.—Cresset, Ulster Lad, Murmansk, Mime, Belle Voyageuse, Old Sport.

Also ran.—Quick Dark, The Count, Mossley, On Leave, Atrocity, Whispering, Sunstroke, Happy Times.

The Race.—Happy Times led off with Day Spring, Old Sport, Sunstroke and Quite Dark and Divide on the outside. At the 5th furlong Happy Times was still at the head of affairs with the Count, Magical and Old Sport. Mossley was last. At the turn Happy Times was spent and Magical took command fo lead the field into the straight with Day Spring, Dialect and Divide. At the half distance Magical gained ground and ran an ... by three-quarter length, neck 2nd and 3rd, half-a-length 3rd and 4th.

Time—1min. 29 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 27/8; Places Rs. 21/8; Rs. 16/8; and Rs. 38.

Favourite—Magical and Dialect.

Trainer—S. Mahalla.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, 500. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. Isfani and Shrof's BAHADURJUNG 8-3, Morris 1
Messrs. Sangidas Jesiram and N. C. Broacha's ISHALLAH 8-6, Townsend ... 2
Mr. Noble's BRINDISI 7-12, Dobie ... 3
Messrs. Noble and Cooper's AYR LADDIE 7-4, Sherwood 4

Not run.—Kusra.

Also ran.— Shahzada, Kitchener, Hakum, Lamington, Cumner, Peninsula, Leopald.

The Race.—Ayr Laddie was the quickest away followed by Shahzada, Peninsula, Cumner, and Kitchener Bahadurjung was lying about 8th with Ishallah last. Bahadurjung moved up to 4th place at the 3rd furlong Ishallah also improved his position. At the turn Ayr Laddie made room for Bahadurjung and Ishaliah. The two raced abreast up the straight, Bahadurjung arriving after a fine finish by ¾ length Brindisi placed third 3¼ lengths behind. a neck separated third and fourth.

Time—2min. 23 2/5th secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 61; Places Rs 16/8; Rs. 15; Rs. 60/8;.

Favourite—Ishallah.

Trainer—Dr. J. E. Bharucha.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall. Poona, 2-30 p.m.
Special Meetings of the Provincial Congress Committee, 2 Dean Lane, 6 p.m.
Women's Council "At Home," Town Hall 5-7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Frank Nelson and Mrs. Rich.

FRIDAY, Sept. 22.

English Mails per s.s. Caledonia due at 11 a.m.
SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: 2nd meeting, 3rd day.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The "Mile of Rupees" now measures 814 ft.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. Shuja Via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Thursday) morning the 21st Instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

THE G. I. P. UNION MONTHLY.

We have received the first number of the G. I. P. Union monthly, (the official organ of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Dadar. It contains some articles on Trade Unionism and matters pertaining to the Staff Union.

DAIWADNYA CENTRAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society there will be a "Harikirtan" performance by Ved Shastra Sampanna Shanker Sitaram Shastri Dandeker, on Sunday next (the 24th instant) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Shri Mangal Harischandralaya, Sandhurst Road. The proceeds from "Arti" will go to the Society's Funds. Special arrangement is made for ladies.

MORE PROTESTS AGAINST RENT ACTS BILL.

The following resolutions were passed by the Solicitors Bill Clerks Association at its meeting on Sunday last:—(1) That in view of the present state of tenements in Bombay so far as the middle class is concerned, any change in the present Rent Act to raise the "Standard Rent" will make the life of middle-class more miserable. (2) That it regrets the Legislative Council to disallow any recommendation for an increase, and to extend the present act to some further period when there is any liklihood in the city to have sufficient house accommodation at a reasonable rent. (3) That the Association humbly requests the Law Society, which is composed of attorneys who employ a large number of clerks, to raise, in the interests of their employees a strong protest against the threatened increase of rents in Bombay. (4) That the Honorary Secretaries are requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the proper authorities and to the Law Society.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the The Clerks' Union, Bombay, have addressed a letter to The Hon'ble the Member in Charge, of Bill No. IV of 1922, Government of Bombay, entiring their protest against the proposed amendment of Rent Acts, and in detail how the proposed amendments, if passed into law will affect the vital interests of the tenantsy. The letter, in conclussion states:—

"Our Commitee beg to point out that the Rent Act of 1918 as also the amendments now proposed contain numerous defects. Our Committee think that for the City of Bombay there is no other problem of more vital importance than that of housing, and if the defects in the Rent Act, which is an important factor in the solution of this problem, are allowed to remain, the same will render the housing problem more complex and immensely increase the economic hardships of the middle-classes. Our Committee therefore trust that Government will give their most careful and serious consideration to this Act in the light of the facts stated in this representation."

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SAFES & LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Maye, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karani Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, September 21, 1922.

"WHEN THE EMPIRE CALLS."

The confusion of ideas which has been caused by the unscrupulous propaganda on behalf of Greece was never better illustrated than in the remark of the Prime Minister of New Zealand (as reported in a recent Reuter's telegram) when acceding to the British Government's request for a contingent from New Zealand to be sent to Turkey. He said: "We do not want war, but duty comes first. The Empire must be preserved, and citizens of both Britain and the Dominions will rise to the occasion, whatever happens. When the Empire calls only one answer is possible." Mr. Massey is evidently unaware that a considerable portion of the Empire is passionately opposed to the anti-Asiatic policy of the present British Government which New Zealand has been invited to support by providing a military contingent, and that nothing is *more likely to destroy the Empire than* the adventure which he describes as the call of the Empire. Of course there is another meaning which could be ascribed to Mr. Massey's words. They *could be taken* to refer to the *Turkish* Empire, since the New Zealand contingent is invited to defend what is unquestionably Turkish territory, and since the fiction that the British, in their occupation of Constantinople and the Straits, are somehow acting in the interests of the puppet Sultan has not, so far as we know been discarded. Or again his reference might be to that Greek Empire which is the dream of Sir Basil Zaharoff. But we take it that he alluded to the British Empire, and in that case he is under a most sad delusion, which Mr. Sastri, on his recent visit to New Zealand would have dispelled if he had been really an Imperial Asset.

It is now quite clear that, if anyone set fire to Smyrna it was the Greeks themselves. The loss to Turkey by the destruction of the city is incalculable, and no sane person would believe that the Turks could have themselves set fire to it. The Greek propagandists at first tried to make out that only the Greek and Armenian quarters had been devastated. This, we now know, is not the case. The whole city has been destroyed; and Jelal-ud-din Arif Bey telegraphs to us from Italy that "hundreds of thousands of Mussulmans are absolutely without shelter." It is no longer possible for the Greeks to cite the burning of Smyrna as a Turkish atrocity. Also, "telegrams from Smyrna do not confirm the alarming reports from Athens as to loss of life, though there have undoubtedly been great losses owing to the fire, and it seems certain many Armenians were killed." By whom were those Armenians killed? We can see no reason why the Turks should kill them, for the Armenians lay no claim to Smyrna, and the Armenians of Smyrna who maintained a loyal attitude were not molested by the Turkish Government during the war. The Armenians are trade-rivals of the Greeks, and hated by them. They thrive in commerce under Turkish rule. There is something here and in the telegram of Jelal-ud-din Bey, who speaks of Greeks and Armenians setting fire to Smyrna, which requires elucidation. Greeks and Armenians are not wont to band together.

But the false reports, alas! have done their work and the pro-Greek members of the British Cabinet have by disseminating them, obtained enough support to make their project of armed opposition to the Turkish Nationalists possible. India alone, it seems to us, can crush a project so pregnant of disasters for the Empire, by showing a united front and using all her strength politically. In this connection we congratulate the Anglo-Indian Press, and particularly our own Bombay contemporaries, "The Times of India" and "The Advocate of India" on their attitude towards this question, which is hardly different from our own. It is indeed a question upon which all sections of opinion, who value the British connection with India, can and must unite.

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT

In the death of Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, a well-known name in diplomatic and literary circles, which was announced by Reuter last week the struggling nationalities of the East, including India and Egypt have lost a genuine friend of national aspirations. Mr. Blunt lived up to a ripe old age—he was 82 at the time of his death and was one of the few honourable Englishmen whom neo-Imperialism had failed to corrupt. Possessed of the highest social and political connexions, Mr. Blunt early in life joined the Diplomatic Service, but like some other Englishmen of his day, he soon became sick of the intrigues, hypocrisy and corruption which, in the name of diplomacy, were corroding the consciences of men, and rather than debase his soul by continuing in such a service he abandoned his job and extensively toured in the East—in Egypt, Asia Minor and India. He was actuated by an innate sense of justice and had a profound love for the East. Wherever he went—in Egypt or India, he always threw the weight of his influence and undoubted literary abilities on the side of the people who were struggling to be free, and opposed oppression and injustice with all the energy and determination that were characteristic of him. He was an especial friend of Muslims and he was responsible to saving from ruin the premier Muslim State in India in the spring of 1884, by getting a reversal of the Foreign Office policy and thus ensuring to the Nizam the undisturbed possession of his State. Mr. Blunt had an extraordinary political insight. He was bitterly attacked by the Anglo-Indian Press for his support of *the Indian attitude in* the notorious Ilbert Bill controversy, and *though the Anglo-Indian die-hards* succeeded in thwarting Lord Ripon's good intentions, Mr. Blunt was the more *convinced that "India was selfishly and* unwisely governed" and that a time *must come before long when the Anglo-*Indian autocracy would come to inevitable end. "Nothing is more certain *now", he wrote* in his "Ideas about India", published as early as 1885, "than that whatever party may succeed to power in England, the doctrine of *India for the Indians and by the Indians* is the only one which for the future, as regards India, *will direct their counsels.* Reform may advance slower or it may advance faster, but advance it will, and *in the direction of home rule.* Anglo-Indian interests will in vain protest; they will not again be listened to in their prayer for a return to ancient ways". Mr. Blunt wrote as hopefully on the future of Egypt and pointed out the disastrous consequences to which bureaucratic *intransigeants* were exposing the British Empire. Almost within his life-time his observations of a generation ago came to being very nearly fulfilled. Though only recently Mr. Lloyd George has promised the Anglo-Indian bureaucrats a return to "ancient ways" of irresponsible autocracy, we may take the desperate efforts that are now being made as the death pangs of British autocracy in India. We think Lord Chelmsford once in a way uttered the truth when he said well nigh two years ago that autocracy had been abandoned. The crowning achievement of Mr. Blunt's career was his "Diaries" in two volumes from 1880 to 1914, published in 1919. These are a monument of tireless industry and methodical energy, and though the man himself was obssessed with uncontrollable egoism, we may forgive him much looking to the faith that steadily burnt within him.

Notes of the Day

An Explanation.

We hear that some misunderstanding has arisen among Indian Muslims as to the meaning of certain words reported as having been uttered by Mustafa Kemal in an interview which he granted to the "Daily Mail's" correspondent in Turkey, Mr. Ward Price, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in "The Times of India." The words are these:

"Mustafa Kemal says the Turks must always have a Caliph in Constantinople, but they regard the present Sultan as having intrigued with their enemies. The National Assembly will in all probability replace him."

This has been taken in some quarters to imply that the National Assembly would itself collectively assume the Sultan's place. All it really means is that the National Assembly, by the authority vested in it by the nation, would depose the present Sultan and set in his place another Prince of the House of Osman. So much for the Sultan of Turkey. The Khalifa of the Muslims is upon a different footing, and the Turkish National Assembly is not competent to depose him. If he can be proved to have intrigued with the enemies of Islam, he has to be deposed, but by the verdict or consensus of opinion of the Ulema of the whole Muslim world. This general consultation of the Ulema has been neglected by the Turks on former occasions, when the verdict of the Ulema of Turkey as represented by the Sheykh-ul-Islam at Constantinople and his council has been held sufficient. The convocation of a general council of Islam on such a question would be more proper, and would help to demonstrate Islamic unity before the world. We hope the Turks will now restore this ancient practice when occasion rises. With regard to the attitude of the Assembly towards the present Sultan, it should be remembered that he has condemned Mustafa Kemal and all the chief defenders of Islam to death—to please the Allies—and has furthered several efforts and intrigues of the Allies of which the object was their overthrow and a Greek victory.

Dr. Sylvan Levi.

The distinguished French Savant and Orientalist—Dr. Sylvan Levi—has been on a visit to Bombay. He belongs to a well-known group of Oriental scholars, whose love for Eastern lore is unbounded. It is no wonder, therefore, that his presence should have excited quite considerable interest in literary circles. The Royal Asiatic Society, the other day, held a reception in his and Mme. Levi's honour, and Dr. Levi's work was eulogised by several members. Dr. Levi, speaking on the occasion, mentioned that "his Gurkha friends of Nepal had told him that first the European merchant came from abroad; then the Bible and the bayonet followed." So far as the ancient Indian sea-going merchants were concerned, said he, he had found that they took with them their Bible, that is Indian *civilisation and culture, but not the bayonet.* Dr. Levi also reminded them that *there were many evidences in Greek, Buddhistic* and Jain literatures that in ancient times sea-navigation for purposes of trade *prevailed on an extensive scale in India* and that Indian merchants visited remote countries. The researches of Indian scholars *have proved the truth of Dr. Levi's observations,* and we may refer our readers to *the Bengali Scholar Law's publication on* the "History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activity," which is a refutation of the calumny of Indian history invented by the apologists of British imperialism. There *are evidences that there was considerable* maritime activity in India until quite recent times, and it is a sad history—the *decline of Indian shipping under the fostering* care of British Imperialism.

Mr. Kincaid As Historian.

Much advantage is being taken of Dr. Levi's presence in Bombay. On Saturday, he delivered a lecture at the "Cercle Litteraire" choosing for his subject "France and India"—a theme, on which quite interesting volumes may be written without exhausting the subject. Mr. Kincaid, who is better known on his attempts to unravel Maratha history than for his work as a civilian and as a judge of the Bombay High Court, presided at the lecture. Speaking in French, Mr. Kincaid expressed the warm appreciation by the Cercle of the French Savant's work, and reminded his audience that "the English owed the Empire of India, to a French invention—the "Indian sepoy." It was by means of the Indian sepoy, led by English officers and helped by English troops that the East India Company had won its dominion in India. While this statement is historically correct, it seems to us that Mr. Kincaid was importing into his speech the dangerous doctrine of racial superiority. It is not merely true that the Indian sepoy would make a good soldier when officered by the English, but also when properly led by Indians themselves. Circumstances have, of course, helped, the English to foster the dangerous illusion that Indians will not make good leaders, whether in Government or war, but when led by Europeans will make efficient material, whether in civil or military life. In commercial life, in which Indians have greater freedom than in the other two walks, they have proved more than a match for their European rivals, and in several instances, quite eclipsed them. Given the opportunities, they would prove the same in other fields. The finding of the Court of Enquiry on the "Egypt" disaster that the lascars would prove excellent sea-farers, if properly led by British officers, was an affront to commonsense, though it may serve as good material for propaganda against India and Indians. However that may be, Mr. Kincaid's statement that the English owed the Empire of India to France, does not exhaust Britain's obligations to France; the Suez Canal, control of which the English have obtained, is also due to French genius.

Mr. Edward Shortt's "Stupidity."

Apparently, there are no limits to "the stupidity of Mr. Edward Shortt." the British Home Secretary. Speaking the other day, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Edward Shortt, referring to the fact that Britain was the greatest Muslim Power in existence, attributed the troubles in India and Egypt among Mahomedans (?) to "misrepresentation" and because "the British were not represented as the friends of Mahomedans as, in fact they were." We sympathise with Mr. Shortt, who has demonstrated again and again "his priceless capacity for blundering, in Ireland and the British Home Office. His speech at Newcastle falls into the same category. Otherwise, he could not have indulged in half-truths about his Government's friendship for Mahomedans. And what a friendship it has proved to be! The history of that friendship, it pains us to think, has been written in blood, since Mr. Lloyd George took the Greeks under the protecting wings of Downing Street—or the Greeks took him under their protecting wings. But why should Mr. Shortt care for history? Is not the promised judgeship more important to him than the bloody history of the Near East? "It is still on the cards," we are told, "that the bungler will get his promised judgeship."

O'Dwyerian Fiction.

O'Dwyer is to the fore in the "Daily Telegraph", this time to vindicate the *amour propre* of Indian Mussalmans. He is touched to the quick by Mr. Sastri's statement at Montreal that Indian Muslims responded to the colours in 1918 on the assurances that Turkey would be treated magnanimously after the war. "Oh! no", says this self-constituted champion of Indian Muslims, "it is an insult to Moslem sentiment to attribute to the brave Mahomedan fighters recruited in 1918 the conditional loyalty which characterized many Indian politicians in war-time. Muslim recruits showed no hesitation when told they would have to fight the Turks and Germans". Bravo! But Indian Muslims will not thank O'Dwyer for poking his nose into a matter which does not concern him. The Congress Enquiry Committee which investigated the Dyerian atrocities in the Punjab has collected splendid material about the O'Dwyerian methods by *which recruits were obtained "to fight the* Turks and Germans". The Committee's report is a revelation on the subject of recruitment in the Punjab, and O'Dwyer, if he has a conscience at all, and believes in the Day of Judgment, should be feeling *penitence* for some of the atrocious, blood and iron methods *by which he raised* recruits and promoted the War Loan. If our *memory serves us right, the fact cannot be* ignored that the Mahomedan regiments *had to be withdrawn from certain regions* during the last and most critical phase of *the war, when it was found that Muslims* distrusted British intentions in regard to Turkey. The readers of the "Daily Telegraph" may not be aware of this; but it is sufficiently damning to the O'Dwyerian propaganda against justice being done to Turkey. In the beginning of January 1918, when *Mr. Lloyd George found the war situation* desperate, he did not scruple to assert that *Britain was not fighting to deprive Turkey* of her capital or the rich and renowned *lands of Asia Minor and Thrace.* Then the war had still to be won. And when the war was won, who ever said that Britain had given solemn pledges? It was only "an offer," forsooth. Our readers must be familiar with the story of the wolf and the crane, and it seems to us that the attitude of Britain under the *influence of* the pan-"Christians" is even worse. O'Dwyerian fiction only aggravates the evil.

Political Toleration.

The following comment of the "Civil and Military Gazette" on the censure debate in the Legislative Assembly reveals the true mentality of our Anglo-Indian mentors:—

> "Pigheadedness and bad manners being ingrained in the mentality of a large number of legislators, it is perhaps hopeless to expect that any appeal to their common sense or their sense of propriety and decency would have much effect."

Still our Anglo-Indian contemporary aspires to teach the "sense of propriety and decency" to a large number of legislators! When the interests of these well-wishers of India are even slightly opposed or their fond hopes belied, they turn into the bitter enemies of the Co-operators and forget all sense of decency in their attacks on them. With what face can our Lahore contemporary and other journals of its kidney talk of political toleration when a slight difference of opinion is enough to draw from them a shower of abuse?

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

V. *

Perhaps the greatest fight on the proposals of the Fiscal Commission will take place on their recommendations re. the desirability of any scheme of Imperial Preference in the true interests of India. As usual with this body, they have made a proper inquiry in para 224:—

> "Where the preferential rate is a real reduction in duty, or where the general rate has been arrived at by making an addition to what is considered the minimum duty, which thus becomes the preferential rate, is, in considering the economic effect immaterial."

But, finding that it would not square with the recommendations they must make, have disowned the question entirely. The distinction is however most material in considering the consequences involved in the preferential treatment of the imports from a given country. Under the former alternative, the preferential rate is a real reduction from the general rate, which consequently implies a *pro tanto* reduction in the protection given to the domestic industry. In the latter case, the general tariff being fixed by making an addition to the preferential rate, which, however, does not impinge in the least upon the protection intended to be given to the national producer, there is no risk under that principle of the domestic protection being neutralised by the preferential treatment of certain Imports. The Commission are themselves aware that:—

> "In no case do the Dominions allow these preferences to interfere with the degree of protection which they consider necessary for their own industries." (Para 219).

We do not see why India should adopt Preference towards imports from countries of the British Empire by sacrificing this sound principle of national industrial development, assuming, for the sake of argument, that any Preference is at all advisable. The first axiom of the revised Indian Fiscal Policy should be that the *Indian industries must be developed at any cost.* All other considerations must be secondary and subordinate to this prime requirement, and those who ignore it on compromise with it, cannot escape the charge of having sold the true interests of the country. The Protective Duty, therefore, imposed for the benefit of the Indian industry, must be considered as the minimun, which should not be raduced for any extraneous considerations. Preference, therefore, if at all it is to be granted to goods of British Imperial origin, must take the form of a surcharge on goods of Non-British origin.

There are two obvious objections to this method of granting Imperial Preference. Being an obviously unfavourable discrimination the surcharge of foreign goods, would invite retaliation from the countries affected immediately. It is, indeed, quite true to say:—

> "The strength of India's position as to the raw materials of manufacture, many of which we monopolise or purely monopolise, had been understimated, and that the Indian export trade was not likely to be seriously prejudiced by any retaliatory action taken by foreign caountries" (Committee on Imperial Preference 1920).

But even though there is no great danger to the Indian export trade by the retaliatory action of foreign countries, we conceive it to be imprudent to make such an obvious discrimination and provoke needless hostility. For, at the present moment, the trade of India with other countries is insignificant, but as time goes on that *section is bound to grow. It must not be* forgotten that the principle of Imperial Preference, if admitted on these lines, would, for example, compel India to discriminate against the Japanese cotton imports in favour of the British imports of a like nature: so that if Japan retorts, she *can materially injure the export of Indian* coton to that country, and the Empire will not compensate India for such a loss in any way. It would be an extremely short-sighted policy to neglect all possible contingencies merely because for the moment our exports are practically unassailable, The purchasing power for Indian goods in the British Empire is rapidly falling, and we see no great likelihood of Indian exports being principally absorbed by countries of the Empire. The trade of India points fair to remain in growing proportions with non-British countries in the coming generation; and on that basis such a scheme of Imperial Preference cannot but injure the true interests of India herself.

This conclusion is further supported by the belief that a successful policy of Protection in India must rapidly and radically alter the character of Indian trade. We are to-day principally the exporters of Raw Materials. We may quite probably find manufactures taking more and more important share in the schedule of our exports; if the policy of Protection is well conceived and rigorously applied. In such an eventuality, the danger of retaliation is one that cannot be dismissed with the airy non-chalance of the Commission. There is, besides, the more important consideration of the cost to the consumer. If the system of protection of native industries is exposed to the criticism of costliness to the consumer, the system of Imperial Preference is doubly exposed to the same defect, and should have been definitely condemned *in toto* by a body so painfully anxious to secure the interests of the consumers, even by retarding the speed of full industrialisation in India.

In truth, the position of the Commission is wholly untenable, and thoroughly inconsistent. Speaking of the overwhelming mass of evidence *against* Imperial Preference because of the witnesses' apprehension that Imperial Preference would in practice mean the negation of Indian protection. The Commission observe:—

> "We need hardly say that if such were

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared in the issues of 16, 18, 19, and 20th instant.

TURKISH PROBLEM.

BRITAIN'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

FRANCE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO WAR.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM CHANAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Lord Curzon left for Paris this afternoon. Earl Beatty is proceeding to Paris either to-day or to-morrow. It is understood that the Government is determined that the Kemalist troops shall not be allowed to cross the Straits until Peace terms are established, and it is satisfied this can be prevented by naval action alone, though this does not dispose of the necessity of providing futher maintenance of neutrality of the demilitarised zones on both sides of the Straits should the events falsify opinon in regard to naval sufficiency.

As regards the report of the withdrawal of the French troops from Chanak Official circles point that as far as is known there are no French troops at Chanak and, if there are any, the number must be very small. It is emphasised that the Government is most averse to war, and is of opinion that the measures taken and proposed are eminently calculated to prevent a recurrance of war in the Near East.

IMPERIAL POLICY ON NEAR EAST.

GOVT. SATISFIED WITH DOMINIONS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

An official communique says that the statement of some newspapers that the semi-official declaration of the policy on Near East issued on Saturday is now regarded as mistaken by the Government is untrue. The declaration reported the decisions of the Cabinet on Friday, and was issued with the approval of all the ministers present in London, in order that public opinion throughout the Empire should be left in no doubt as regards the aims and the intentions of the Government.

On the question of the Imperial policy to which the support of the Dominions was invited telegraphically, the Cabinet are well satisfied with the support accorded, not only in Britain but in the Dominions. As was repeated in the Cabinet's telegram to the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand, the Empire will not consent to sacrifice the result of the gallant struggle and decisive victories of her sons in the Eastern theatre.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM CHANAK.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The possible effect of the reported withdrawal of the French troops from Chanak key to the Straits, was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet this morning, which was attended by the Military, Naval and Air Force chiefs. The Government had not received, from the French Government any confirmation of the report of the withdrawal. The French press hopes Britain will follow the French example and withdraw too. No instruction has been issued for the withdrawal of the British troops at Chanak who, on the contrary, are reported to be digging themselves in. According to the "Messagero", however, the Italian Government has decided to withdraw the Italian contingent from the Neutral Zone to Constantinople.

Accordig to "Petit Parisien" Kemal Pasha has given an assurance that there will be no attack on the Dardanelles, but Reuter's Paris Correspondent transmits a statement attributed to Ferid Bey, the Kemalist reprsentative in Paris, that the Kemalists intend to occpy Chanak and have not recognised any neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Straits.

2,000 FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM CHANAK.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—It is stated that about two thousand French troops have been withdrawn from Chanak.

M. POINCARE'S POLICY.

APPROVED BY FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—A specially summoned Cabinet meeting presided over by M. Millerand approved of M. Poincare's policy, particularly the withdrawal from Chanak where alone the French forces were stationed.

NO MOVE FROM FRENCH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Conversations between Mr. Poincare and Lord Curzon have been postponed till Wednesday. It is hoped these will result in a closer Anglo-French unity, but there will not be the smallest move from the French attitude if Lord Curzon requests co-operation in military action. M. Poincare will explain that the French sentiment is opposed to that, and Britain will have to act alone.

The most probable result of to-day's Cabinet meeting is that a special mission will leave for Angora immediately, and endeavour to impress upon the Kemalists the need for moderation.

JOINT NOTIFICATION TO KEMAL.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

It is announced that the British Government has officially expressed to the French Government its appreciation of the latter's attitude on the question of a joint notification to Kemal. The British Government declares it cordially welcomes M. Poincare's assurances on this question and on the question of the occupied zones, and hopes the spirit of these agreements and the spirit of co-operation shown will be revealed in future discussions.

ASSURANCES FROM ANGORA.

TO RECOGNISE PRESENT POSITION UNTIL PEACE IS CONCLUDED

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Ferid Bey, in a fresh statement, here declares Angora will not negotiate until, the Kemalists have occupied Chanak, but after that she is willing to grant a full garrison in Gallipoli On the other hand the French political circles declare that absolute assurances have been received from Angora that no fanatical course will be taken. It is, also, afirmed that Angora has replied to the Allies stating that whilst unable to accept the Sevres definition of the neutral zones tactically she will recognise the present position until peace is concluded. In his statement, Ferid Bey added that the Kemalists recognised the Allied occupation of Constantinople and Gallipoli, and once they occupied the Asiatic side they were willing to foregather round the peace table and guarantee the fullest freedom of the Straits with even an Allied garrison in Gallipoli.

FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS.

TURKEY READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—The Turkish Press Bureau states that Ferid Bey's statement on 19th September has been misinterpreted. The Bureau is authorised to explain that Turkey is ready to negotiate with the Powers with regard to the freedom of the Straits and will consider their wishes with a view to ensuring the opening of the Straits to international commerce.

(Ferid Bey's statement of 19th was to the effect that the Turks wanted to occupy the Asiatic littoral of the Straits before discussing the terms of settlement.)

GENERAL HARINGTON'S MANIFESTO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Constantinople.—Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Harington as an Allied Generalissima in a manifesto which he has issued to the population referring to the general uneasiness about the general situation owing to reports from Smyrna, says there is no cause for alarm. The Near East question is receiving the full and earnest attention of the statesmen concerned. Pending their decision, it is a public duty, declares the manifesto, to follow peacefully normal vocations.

CAUSE OF FEAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Athens.—A Constantinople message says that the alarm amongst Europeans and Christians is not due to fear of Kemalist invasion so much as an outburst by the daily-increasing Kemalist partisans in the city, who are arming themselves.

"NO WAR OF CONQUEST."

ANGORA PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

New York.—A Constantinople message says that Kemal Pasha has issued a proclamation to the Turkish nation declaring that the tremendous victory is entirely their work. The losses of the enemy, states the proclamation, exceed hundred thousand. The Kemalist losses are only ten thousand, three-quarters of whom are wounded. Addressing the foreign representatives at Angora, the Premier of the National Assembbly ridiculed the suggestion that Turkey was carrying on a war of conquest; but, he said, it was their duty to persevere till they had completely realised all their national aspirations.

TURKISH CAVALRY REACHES OUTSKIRTS OF BIGHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Constantinople.—The First Turkish cavalry have reached the outskirts of Bigha on the edge of the neutral zone fifty miles from Chanak.

NEUTRAL COMMISSION IN ASIA MINOR.

RESOLUTION IN LEAGUE'S ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—In the Assembly, a resolution was submitted by the Persian delegation on behalf of the Turkish National Assembly asking the Council of the League, in view of the painful events in the Near East and the mutual accusantions of the belligerents as regards the fate of civilians, to send out immediately a neutral commission to ensure that no reprisals are made on the minorities in Thrace or Asia Minor.

LOSS OF PROPERTY AND LIFE IN SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

New York.—A Smyrna message says that American and British insurance experts estimate that the loss of property in Smyrna comes to 150 million dollars. Of this only sixty millions are covered by insurance. The British underwriting Companies will bear the brunt of the loss of American property which is estimated at twelve million dollars, mostly insured.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of life, but most American observers agree that fully two thousand persons perished in the fames while probably hundreds were killed by the Turkish Irregulars. There was no general massabre, but wholesale deportations took place and one can only make conjecture as to the fate of those who were deported.

LONDON INSURANCE MARKET.

EFFECT OF NEAR EAST SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Brisk business continues on the London Insurance market in connection with the Near East. Ten per cent for three months is quoted on property in Constantinople and for warehoused goods about the same rate.

HELP TO GREEK REFUGEES,

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—The Assembly has unanimously adopted the report of the Fifth Commission on Dr. Nansen's plea for the Greek and the Armenian refugees at Constantinople and the Council of the League has voted him a hundred thousand gold francs for the preliminary relief work.

ZEAL FOR ENLISTMENT IN S. A.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Johannesburg.—Numbers of men came forward to enlist in connection with the Near East affair. The authorities have been obliged to post a notice that recruiting so far has not been authorised.

AUSTRALIA'S LOYALTY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Melbourne.—A meeting of the Federal Cabinet endorsed Mr. Hughes' action in offering trops for Gallipoli.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes reveiwed the situation and added he had considered it necessary to tell Mr. Lloyd George that the Commonwealth would stand by Britain in defending the freedom of the Straits.

Deputy Charlton urged that the House should not permit the despatch of troops without consulting the people.

Mr. Hughes told the House that while the situation was full of grave possibilities, Australia was not asked to do more than associate herself with the Imperial Government in its steps to maintain the freedom of the Straits and the Neutral Zone. He said, "We do not think we ought to go beyond assistance in maintaining the freedom of the Dardanelles." The House finally resolved that Mr. Hughes' statement should be printed.

Meanwhile, volunteers are enrolling throughout the country. A thousand offered their services at Sydney, yesterday, and the number is likely to be exceeded today. Federa President of Returned soldiers' League, has assured Mr. Hughes of the abiding loyalty of men who fought in the Great War.

MR. MASSEY'S ACTION CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Wellington.—Parliament has unanimously confirmed the action of Mr. Massey in associating New Zealand with Britain in developments in the Near East and in offering contingents.

AUSTRALIAN BRAVADO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Melbourne.—In the course of Mr. Hughes' speech in the House of Representatives yesterday, he said with emphasis that Australia was not a notion of swashbucklers, but, if the question arose as to defending the vital interest of the Empire, it would not be a matter of sending a contingen but of employing the whole of Australia's resources. Australia would not take part in a filibustering expedition. She was entirely disinterested in the clash of ambitions between Turkey and Greece.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Ottawa.—Following the further meeting of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister announces on 19th September that the Canadian Government had not yet received such information from Britain as would permit of decision as to whether it was necessary to call a special session of Parliament. The Premier added that information received was reassuring.

VICEROY'S PROMISE TO MUSLIM COUNCILLORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Twenty-five Moslem members of the Indian Legislature this evening laid their views regarding the Near East situation before the Viceroy. They stated their case with the greatest moderation, though earnestly emphasising the main points. They urged that the present was a favourable opportunity for an endeavour to make a lasting peace and in view of the Moslem opinion in India they wished to secure attention to the points which formed the subject of the Government of India's telegram to His Majesty's Government in February last namely, Ottoman Thrace and Adrianople for the Turks, the restoration of Constontinople to the Turks, the neutrality of the Straits in a manner ensuring Turkey against attack on her capital and the restoration of Asia Minor to the Turks. The Viceroy promised to lay their views before His Majesty's Government.

RECOVERY OF MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Marks sharply recovered to six thousand as a result of the negotiations between the Bank of England and the Reichsbank. They subsequently fell and closed at six thousand six hundred. This is attributed to the political deadlock in the Near East.

In Berlin marks opened at 6,125, and closed at 6,500. The day's proceedings on the London Stock Exchange show that the political outlook is considered more hopeful and speculative stocks recovered further.

NEW P. & O. LINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The New Sixteen thousand ton P. and O. liner "Moldavia" left Mersey shipyard for Tilbury on its maiden voyage. The ship has accommodation for 272 first class passengers and 175 second class passengers.

TRUTH ABOUT SMYRNA.

GREEK AND ARMENIAN INCENDIARISM.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MUSLIMS HOMELESS.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

MONTECATINI, (Italy) Sept. 19.

His Excellency Jelal-ud-din Arif Bey, Representative of the Angora National Government in Rome, sends us the following authoritative information as to the cause of the destruction of Smyrna:

Armenians and Greeks set fire to Smyrna City completely destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of Mussalmans absolutely without any shelter.

"CHRONICLE" FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT AND RIGHT OF CRITICISM.

EDITOR FINED RS 200!

AFTERMATH OF MALEGAON RIOTS.

In the Rule for Contempt of Court issued at the instance of the Bombay Government on Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of "The Chronicle", for publishing an article entitled: "The Malegaon Appeals" in "The Chronicle" of the 24th April 1922, Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Crump delivered yesterday separate but concurring judgments holding that the article constituted "Contempt of Court". We give below the full text of the two judgments as also the petition of the Government of Bombay asking for a Rule against the Editor, Mr. Justice Marten's interlocutory judgment on the application and Mr. Pickthall's Affidavit. The Rule was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump on the 13th idem and judgment was delivered yesterday. The Advocate-General appeared for the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Jinnah appeared for Mr. Pickthall.

CRIMINAL APPLICATION NO 113 OF 1922.

In Re:—Marmaduke Pickthall.

The Petition of the Government of Bombay. Respectfully sheweth:—

1. That Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall is the Editor, Printer, and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle."

2. That in the issue of the said "Bombay Chronicle" newspaper of the 24th April 1922 which is produced herewith and marked "A" there appeared an article headed "The Malegaon Appeals."

3. That the Editor, Printer and Publisher named above, is guilty of contempt of court in respect of the publication of the said article on the following among other grounds, viz.:—that the article in saying that "certain prominent people because of their active association with the Khilafat movement were singled out for exemplary treatment and made to pay the penalty for a cause rather than for any crime they have committed" and that "it can hardly be the duty or the pleasure of the High Court to uphold" these convictions, suggests and insinuates that the High Court equally with the Sessions Court convicted certain of the accused and gave them exemplary punishment because they were connected with the Khilafat movement, although they were innocent of the offences charged against them and although their defence was clear and emphatic. It further insinuates that the High Court and Sessions Court swayed by extraneous considerations and have on set purpose failed to do their duty of administrating "pure and unadulterated justice." The reference to the Dharwar Case implies that the High Court equally failed in its duty in that case.

(The final paragraph suggests that the Courts took into consideration the plea of exceptional times brought forward by the Executive to secure convictions against the politically minded. Further the article makes numerous misstatements of fact in connection with the charges and the evidence against the accused as it is questionable whether such misstatements were deliberate or merely due to ignorance. Sd. S. S. P. 5-7-22.)*

*Note—The portion in bracket appears to have been written subsequently in margin.

4. That your Lordships' petitioner prays that your Lordships' will be pleased to issue a rule calling upon the abovenamed editor, printer and publisher of the said paper to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in respect of the publication of the article referred to above and to deal with him as your Lordships may deem fit and proper.

And for this act of kindness your Lordships' petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray.

(Sd.) S. S. PATKAR,
Govt. Pleader, H. C.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1922.

I, P. N. Sawant clerk to the Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay do hereby on solemn affirmation state that the facts mentioned above are true according to the information received and believed to be true.

CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT 23

The Government of Bombay by the Government Pleader H. C. Bombay dated 3-5-1922 pray that their Lordships may be pleased to issue a rule calling upon the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in respect of the publication of the article headed. "The Malegaon Appeals" in the issue of the said newspaper of the 24th April, 1922.

Judgment recorded by High Court in Criminal application No. 113 of 1922 by the Government of Bombay against the Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Bombay Chronicle."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten
and
The Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.
9th June, 1922.

Marten J.

This is an application for the grant of a rule against the Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Bombay Chronicle" to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in respect of the publication of an article headed "The Malegaum Appeals" in the issue of 24th April 1922. These appeals were heard by my brother Crump and myself. They were heard by us because we were the Vacation Judges and it is because we are the Vacation Judges that this application for a rule comes before us. In the normal course of things I shall be sitting elsewhere when this rule comes on for final hearing and as the original case is an exclusively heavy one and might be difficult for any other judge to grasp without a considerable expenditure of time I think it may be useful if I set out very briefly some points which may possibly be thought worthy of consideration when the rule comes on for hearing. In saying that I in no way wish in any manner to prejudice what took place on the hearing of the rule. But I think my observations may perhaps be useful not only to the bench who will hear the case but also to the respondent, namely, the Editor, Printer, and Publisher of the "Lombay Chronicle" so that he may be prepared to answer the points brought against him. As to the whether or not this particular article was a contempt of Court I naturally say nothing. That will be a matter of the bench to decide. But I should like to point out that the report seems to me to be one of an inaccurate nature as to call for some explanation on the hearing of the rule.

Coming therefore to the original case. I may say in the first place that this appeal occupied I believe a longer time than any other Criminal appeal had previously done. We heard a large number of Counsel for the various appellants and the appeal took 13 days to hear and speaking for myself, I was engaged for some three weeks night and day in endeavouring to master the evidence of this particular case before I was able to pass judgment. Substantially the case amounted to one of the separate identification of some 64 prisoners before us, as each of them had a separate defence and nearly all of them had independent alibis. Further than that there had originally been before the Session Judge no less than 113 accused. Accordingly the evidence before us relied not only to the 64 appellants before us but also to the other accused who had been discharged. The appeal paper book covers some 513 closely printed pages and the witnesses for the prosecution were, I think, nearly 70 or thereabouts, and there was a large number also for the defence. The article begins by quoting "Wolfs Tone's Case" which is a well-known case on the law of *Habeas Corpus*. I may say at once that no points of Habeas Corpus aroee in the present case, nor indeed there was any point of law raised at all, except this that it was urged before us by the Counsel for the accused that the joint trial of all these accused was illegal and unfair. The answer of the prosecution was this that this joint trial was held at the express request of the accused and their Pleaders and Counsel had represented that it would be grossly unjust if the accused were not tried jointly, but we tried on separate charges. Accordingly it was at the express desire of the accused that a joint trial of the accused was held before us, a different view was urged but when this request of the accused in the Court below was drawn to the Counsel's attention before us, they had practically to abandon this contention. So that only, left was the question whether the case was one where such a joint trial could in any event be a legal one under all the circumstances, we held that it could be so in the present case. That was the point of law.

Coming further down the article, it will be seen that the writer says: "Familiar as we are with the course of events at Malegaum both before and after riots which took place on the 25th April 1921 it is difficult for us to think that the Bombay High Court has vindicated the cause of Justice by practically upholding judgment of Mr. Murphy, Sessions Judge, Nasik, and confirming the almost savage sentences inflicted on the accused". It will be observed that the writer professes to be familiar with th facts

Then after a minor inaccuracy as to the number of appellants, he refers to the charge as follows:—"The accused were charged with the murder of a Police Sub-Inspector Bhaskarrao, the mischief by fire and dacoity." This is the wholly inaccurate description of what the charge really was. The accused were charged with two murders and not one. There was no suggestion from the beginning to end of any charge of dacoity, but there were some 16 charges as assault on various persons I may mention that some of the persons so assaulted have barely escaped their lives, and some were in hospital for several weeks as a result of injuries which the mob inflicted on them. Further they burnt down a Hindu temple and two adjoining houses with intention of taking the lives of the persons who had sheltered in the temple and those houses I may also mention that at the end of this horrible evening the mob burnt the dead bodies of the two murdered men.

Turning next to the comments on the evidence in the case. I think it may fairly be said that nobody reading this article would think that the prosecution case depended on only the public witnesses and the Local Magistrates and the approvers

(Continued on page 9.)

"A MODERN HARISHCHANDRA."

MR. GOPALDAS DESAI CONGRATULATED.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS BY BOMBAY PATIDARS.

The Patidars in Bombay presented an address to Srijut Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Wednesday night, Mr. V. J. Patel residing.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Vallabhbhai said he had come to Bombay for collecting money for the Gujrat University. They had gathered there to present an address to Mr. Desai, who was a small chief in Kathiawar considered by the extent of his territory, but he was really the leader of the chiefs on account of his services to the country. Mr. Desai had been asked to attend the Darbar held by the Governor when the latter was in Kathiawar but he refused to go there on the advice of his revered leader, Mr. Abbas Tyabji. The Governor and the Government could not bear such an insult and he was asked to apologise publicly for having any connection with a movement, the leader of which had been convicted for sedition. Mr. Desai, however, refused to apologise, as he thought that the step he had taken was the right one and that there was nothing to apologise for. On receipt of this letter, his property was confiscated by the Government.

ENTHRONED IN THE HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE.

The people of Dhasa loved their ruler and the responsibility for this step of Government was really on the shoulders of the people of Gujarat, and of Anand. It was said that N.C.O. had died but there they had a living example of the success of N.C.O. movement. The N.C.O.'S had no anger in their hearts for their oppressor. They loved all, and hated none. There was no anger, against the Governor, in the heart of Gopaldasbhai; he was sure of that. Mr. Gopaldas only pitied the Governor, for his ignorance, and for his wrong action. N.C.O. was not dead, every moment it was triumphing, and signs of its triumph were everywhere. Mahatma Gandhi was still living in their hearts and his principleswere being acted upon by his followers. The speaker would not be satisfied with mere subscriptions for the Gujrat Vidyapith. He would have to ask the people of Bombay for greater sacrifice and he hoped they would not fail him when the time came.

Mr. Parbhudas Patel appealed on behalf of the Gujrat University. Following the example of Mr. Desai he asked the people of Bombay to give their share to the fund.

Mr. Manilal Kothari said their chiefs in Kathiawar were mere slaves of Government, for if they had any sort of independence they would be dispossessed of their territory the very next moment. They could see that from the example of Mr. Desai, who was now broken by Government.

Srimati Behu also spoke.

N.C.O.—A LIVING FORCE.

Mr. Hakimji Vithalbhai Patel said when N.C.O. was waning in large towns, Mr. Gopaldas had, by his own example, given an impetus to the whole movement. His villages has been confiscated by Government after the Mahatma has been imprisoned, and that was a living proof that N.C.O. was not yet dead. Their presence that night, showed that although Government had degraded him by confiscating his villages, in the hearts of his people he was still enthroned as a chief. The public still regarded him as the Talukdar.

There were richer people in India, and there were also men who were greater landed proprietors than Mr. Gopaldas; but in the present conditions, people were known because of their sacrifices for their country and Mr. Gopaldas was known to them for his great sacrifices for the sake of his principles. Mr. Gopaldas had not become what he was suddenly he was like that since the past many years. He was a father to his subjects and the latter regarded him as such. He had introduced great reforms in his villages and the people there paid their revenues to him only according to the condition of their crops. If the crops were bad, they paid less revenue accordingly. There were no meat eaters in Dhasa; the people all spun and wove their own Khadar and used it for themselves. Dhasa was a model state, though it was a small one at that and all the credit for making it what it was, was due to Gopaldasbhai. The people there had almost complete autonomy and they governed them. They had the power to veto the orders of even their ruler Gopaldosbhai, and such power had already been exercised by them. Mr. Gopaldas was now almost a beggar, as he had got practically nothing with him. If he had been a rich man and given out of his riches, then it could not have been called a great sacrifice. If a rich man like Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersay were to give a lakh of rupees to the Gujrat University, it could not possibly be called a sacrifice; but Mr. Gopaldas had made real sacrifices for his country.

DUTY OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta said all the chiefs from the Nizam to the pettiest of them, served the Government to tighten the bonds of the people. They were not really chiefs, but slaves. They were most unhappy, more unhappy than the people themselves. The chiefs in Kathiawar had to act as spies over men like the speaker. The speaker had every confidence that in course of time this chiefs would be fighting on the side of the people.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the privilege of honouring Mr. Gopaldas was not that of Patidors alone; that privilege belonged to them all. He had come there as a Parai to honour Mr. Gopaldas. By the action of Government Mr. Gopaldas had become known to them all, to the whole country. Like Harichandra he had given up his possessions, and he was glad that he had come there to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Ambalal then read out the address to Mr. Desai, which was enclosed in a sword shaped silver casket.

MR. GOPALDAS DESAI'S REPLY.

Mr. Gopaldas Desai said he had not done anything to deserve the honour they had given him, but he had accepted it as a sign of the great N.C.O. movement, of which they were all followers. When first he was asked to preside over a N.C.O. meeting he was in difficulties as to what he should do. He did not know then whether he should remain aloof, or go on the sides of the people. He knew then all the indignities heaped on the people of India and their leaders, by the authorities, and knowing them he had no other course, but to do his duty to his countrymen. Of all classes Patidars were the most concerned in the present N.C.O. movement. They had suffered much from the unjust laws, and it was very difficult for them to be N.C.O.'S. Many of them, he was sorry to see, still dealt in foreign clothes, what was their duty, at this juncture, to their country? Were they, for the sake of their small gains, losing the larger gains of the country? Were they for their personal aggrandisement, going to sacrifice the interests of the country? Let it be their duty to free the Mahatma in the shortest possible time, and towards that end let them do their duty.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY POLICE

IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR September. 19.

In reply to the Inspector-General of Police, who in a letter to the Secrtary, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, expressed his desire to go fully into certain allegations of robbery, etc., against the police, the Secretary has replied as follows:—

In reply to your letter dated the 12th September 1922, I beg to state that the Committee is in possession of evidence of numerous cases of robbery and excesses to the public at large. Their acts were not such as could have been committed without the knowledge of the officers in charge. I have definite evidnce that Mr. Beatty while present on the scene was informed by respectable persons of such acts and was requested to see the acts himself and search the offenders. But he paid no heed to it. I am now receiving information that the police now are returning the articles and money to the persons robbed and are getting statements from them to the effect that they had not been robbed. I consider that some of the district police officers are directly or indirectly implicated in these acts of lawlessness. Consequently, the Committee has not much faith in the departmental enquiry. However, if the Committee is convinced that an impartial judicial enquiry is to be held, it will have no objection to place before it the evidence it possesses.—Yours, etc.

Gurcharu Singh, General Secretary, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee

TAJ WAITERS' STRIKE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT.

We have received for publication the following statement on behalf of the men:—

The Taj strikers met at Wellington Mews on Monday and discussed what constituted a "Lightning Strike"; whether the facts leading up to their strike on the 25th August, 1922, constituted one; and whether the men were responsible for it. The following facts formed the basis of discussion at the meeting:—(1) Should "Breakages" mean if an employee or a customer *breaks a glass* the hamal, the dishboy and the waiter have to make good the loss; and whether "Shortages" means that if a customer's private servant steals a *spoon* the hamal, dishboy and waiter have to pay for it. The pledge of November 1916, given by the management is to the effect that: "If a hamal, dishboy or waiter breaks a *plate* or a *glass* or steals a *fork* or a *napkin* he is to pay." This pledge was sought to be broken by the Management by their notice to the men in July last. From the time of this notice, correspondence has been going on between the men and the management; (2) Owing to slack season and obviously with a view to cut down expenditure, some men were to be sent away. The men arrived at an understanding with the management about the method of effecting retrenchment without permanent reduction of servants. The men voluntarily agreed to go on leave by batches for 15 days in a month without pay and without rations, during the slack season. This proposal was accepted by the management. This was in May last. Since then there were 3 shifts at the Taj and 2 at the Green's (3) owing to the high cost of living the wages of the men were not to be reduced.

While the men were waiting for a reply to their representation regarding Breakages and Shortages on the morning of the 25th August they suddenly, without any previous warning, got a verbal notice that the men who had to resume work on that day after their self-imposed off-duty in pursuance of the agreement of May, were to be paid off immediately and there was to be a general reduction of wages with immediate effect. At 4 p.m. the men handed over to the manager a 4 hours' notice. As the manager desired to consult the Secretary, the receipt was eventually signed at 4-30 p.m. At about 5-30 p.m. a verbal message was conveyed to the men that a reply as regards breakages would be given on the 29th August, but in regard to other matters favourable assurances were given. The men requested that the verbal message be reduced into writing and the same be posted on the Notice Board. But no written reply was given. The strike began at 8-30 p.m. In view of these facts, which were discussed thoroughly, the men decided that their strike could not be considered a lightning strike, and that the responsibility for bringing about a strike mainly rested with the Hotel Management.

Amsterdam.—The Engagement of the ex-Kaiser and the widowed Princess Hermione von Schoenaich Carolath who has five children, is officially announced. The marriage will take place in November.

It is stated the ex-Kaiser is marrying agnin bbcause of the loneliness and monotony of his life at Doorn.

THE TRAMWAY STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you to publish the following few lines as the strikers side in your widely circulated paper.

1. In the first instance the statement made by Mr. Quinn, the Traffic Superintendent that the majority of the men are not in favour of strike and that they are not going on duty for fear of assult is totally incorrect. The impartial outsiders who had been present at the largely attended meeting, know it fully well that men had resolved reluctantly (but not through fear of any one whom Mr. Quinn chooses to call ring-leaders) to go on strike as their grievances were not redressed.

2. It may be stated that the Company had until recently recognized the Union as at present constituted with some outsiders as its office bearers but finding that they could not be brow-beaten by the official of the company, they are not now wanted. The outsiders who are very renowned men have been taken in the Union in advisary capacity and they have no right to give to vote. We want outsiders only because almost all the employees being very moderately educated, are unable to conduct the Union and also fear that they will be victimised. There are instances of men who were very severely punished for very insignificant faults only because they were ordinary members of the Union otherwise they would have been only warned. For instance Driver No. 5 was thraetened to be fined if he did not resign his membership in the Union and join the union started by the official of the Company. There are similiar other cases.

3. The amount of pay stated by Mr. Quinn is inclusive of all allowance and that stated by the strikers in their demands is exclusive of allowances which when added to allowances demanded by the men will be only a little higher than that now allowed by the Company and anybody will think it reasonable in these hard days. It may be stated that the full amount of pay as stated by Mr. Quinn very rarely goes into the pocket of the employees. For one days absence pay for two days is forfeited and not to talk of fines. The Company's officers know no other punishments but heavy fines for petty offences. The amount of pay stated by Mr. Quinn includes reward pay which is very frequently forfeited by hook or Crook.

4. It is not at all out of place to demand impartial tribunal in place of present showy courts of the Company as the men never get justice. The reports of certain favourites of the highly paid officers are always taken to be true and they are never punished though their reports are proved to be false. If a man is reported he is called before an official who tells him that he is reported and therefore fined without hearing his side. If the man meekly submits, it is all right, otherwise his fine is increased step by step. If he still continues to remonstrate he is ordered to be discharged, stating that his conduct is unsatisfactory.

5. The benefit of 67 days leave in a year shown by Mr. Quinn is simply to delude the public. The total leave of 67 days is made up of 52 Sundays and bonus of 15 days given at the end of the year but men want rest and 15 days pay is no rest. The Inspectors are not given benefit of Sundays, but pay for those days. Not a single leave can an Inspector of the Company enjoy throughout a year and moreover they are required to do double shift duty. And they are required to attend office in case of report in off duty thus covering the whole period of rest.

6. Mr. Quinn talks of free medicine and free medical help but it is of no use as the dispensary is at Colaba while the majority of the Company's employees live in suburbs, i. e. far away from Colaba and how can a sick man attend the doctor at Colaba. Moreover no patient is examined and given medicine without a letter from the official of the Company, who protends to feel the pulse of the sick man and says that he is all right and does not give the necessary letter. The futility of the dispensary will be seen from the number of patients registered there and the amount spent for medicine. On the whole, free doctoring is for highly paid officers and not for the poor.

7. Finally we demand justice only and I am of opinion that subordinates cannot stand unless they go through Union officered by outsiders of reputation and high standing. The strike was not at all hatched up secretly. The Corporation were informed of it when it was found that the officials in their usual high-handed policy had turned a deaf ear to our just demands.—Yours, etc.

S. N. DEO,
Inspector 32.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

TRAMWAY STRIKE—PRESENT POSITION.

The Traffic Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company has send us the following for publication:—

A further improvement in the position is recorded to-day.

In consequence of several assaults having been made on men working on the cars yesterday, the Police have taken steps to patrol the routes on which the cars are running and this has enabled the Company to extend the service to J. J. Hospital via Kalbadevi and to Pydhowine via the Market line.

Strikers are slowly returning, and many hundreds of new applicants are applying for work.

The running to-day has been as follows:—

6. Minute service between Sassoon Dock and Museum. (This is as usual.)

4 minute service between Flora Fountain and Opera House.

4 minute service between Museum and Opera House via Bori Bunder.

3 minute service between Museum adn J. J. Hospital via Kalbadevi.

3 minute service between Museum and Pydhownie via Elphinstone Circle and the Market.

Bombay, 20-9-22.

TRAM STRIKERS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged (1) Mogul Hoosein Ahmed Hoosein; (2) Nadarally Kasamally; (3) Devidas Bhimji and (4) Parasram Ramnath, strikers employed in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., (accused No. 3 was a passenger in a tramcar) with being members of an unlawful assembly and in the prosecution of the common object, viz, stopping the tram service and preventing the tram servants from doing their duty and thereby committing the offence of rioting.

Hormasji Jamsetji Minocherhomji and James Pereira, both Tramway Inspectors adduced evidence to the effect that accused were interfering with tram traffic throwing stones on the tram cars from the midst of a crowd. Their evidence was corroborated by Mansingh Dajibhoy, a tram Conductor and Inspector Simmons of the Esplanade Police Station.

All the accused gave statements denying participation in unlawful assembly.

The case was then adjourned till to-day. (Thursday).

A STRIKER FINED.

At the Girgaon Police Court one Goverdhan Bahram, a Tram conductor was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place, before a bench of Hony. Presidency Magistrates composed of Messrs. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin and Burjor S. N. Cooper.

The evidence showed that the accused along with ten or twelve of the strikers was standing on the 19th instant at the Corner of Kandawadi and was throwing stones at the passing trams. The police on receiving the information went on the scene and commenced arresting the strikers. As soon as the strikers saw the police on the spot except the accused all succeeded to run away. The police chased the accused and arrested him with two *lathis* in his hands.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was staying at Tardeo but had gone there to see a friend of his.

The court disbelieved the defence of the accused and convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

WEDNESDAY'S SITUATION.

The strike of the conductors and drivers and inspectors of the Tramway Company continues and the traffic is still very much disorganised. Only in the Fort upto the Market, or about that, and on the Opera House side, is there some traffic and a few cars are running. Otherwise, the whole line is closed to traffic. The men as a whole are still firm and do not show any inclination to return to work, in spite of the few defections that might have taken place.

DR. SOHRAB KAPADIA'S CASE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S EVASIVE REPLY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Dr. Kapadia's case has already attracted considerable attention, and the Bombay Medical Union has construed the Government's evasive reply as an affront to its own dignity. The question is to be taken up again in the Bombay Legislative Council. In view of this, it is not out of place to recapitulate here the salient points of the case. It was on the 18th of December last that a theft of two scales and two split cutters was reported from the premises of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly and Co., Fort, and a complaint was lodged with the police on the next day. Subsequently the police arrested one Parashram Madhu and a hawker of old articles Jamal Kala who bought the scales for Rs. 5. Jamal Kala who was a patient of Dr. Kapadia and who lived in the same locality as the doctor gave him to understand in the presence of some of his patients in broad day light at 4 p.m. that he had purchased the scales for Rs. 11 and he wanted Re. 1 as profit. At the time of the purchase the doctor tried to set up the scales and found that they were incomplete and inaccurate but paid the amount to Jamal and took over the scales. A few days afterwards Parashram Mahadu and Jamal Kala were arrested by the police, and Jamal told the police that he had sold the scales in question to Dr. Kapadia. On being questioned the doctor at once admitted having purchased the scales and in fact handed over the property to the police sepoy. The doctor also telephoned to the Phalton Road Police station enquiring whether his presence was required and on the reply being in the affirmative, he at once went there. At the police station he first saw Sub-Inspector Raghunath Sawant, the Investigating Officer, who after putting him a few questions sent for Inspector Dalton, who was in charge of the station. The doctor explained to this officer the circumstances under which he had purchased the scales which were as a matter of fact only incomplete parts of scales for Rs. 12. All this time Parashram and Jamal were both at the police station. After the doctor had given the facts, he was allowed to go away by Sub-Inspector Sawant as well as Inspector Dalton, who did not suspect any dishonesty on the part of the doctor. If the opinion of these two police officers, who had an opportunity of making first hand enquiries had been allowed to prevail, we should have heard nothing further in the matter. But this was not to be, Superintendent Carter came on the scene on the 28th December, that is, the day after the doctor had given his statement to the Police ordered the arrest of Dr. Kapadia. This of course opened, up a new phase in the drama, in which Superintendent Carter was destined to play the principal role. Dr. Kapadia was arrested by Inspector Dalton and detained at the police station. The doctor represented to Inspector Dalton that he had some urgent cases to attend at his dispensary, and that his sister-in-law was seriously ill suffering from heomorrhage and her case needed his presence. Inspector Dalton placed his helplessness as the order of arrest was issued by his superior officer. As a result of representations to Superintendent Carter, the doctor was ultimately allowed to go to the dispensary in custody of Sub-Inspector Sawant. The doctor's entreaties to be released on bail were not needed to, though under the Bombay Police Act, Superintendent Carter could have done so. An application had to be made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate at his residence to order the release of the doctor on bail, as the courts were closed owing to Christmas holiday. The Chief Presidency Magistrate enquired from Superintendent Carter over the telephone whether he could of his own accord, release the doctor on bail or whether he required his magisterial order. Superintendent Carter replied that he did not wish it to be thought by the Magistrate that the case against the doctor was weak and he therefore preferred an official order and the order was, of course, sent forthwith and the doctor was released on bail of Rs. 500. The doctor was placed on his trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 3rd January, 1922, but strange to say, the complainant was not told to attend the court that day. During the trial Sub-Inspector Sawant, Inspector Dalton and Superintendent Carter were examined by the court. The first two officers said they suspected no dishonesty on the part of Dr. Kapadia in this transaction. While Prosecuting Inspector Guider who was in charge of the case frankly admitted that the doctor ought not to have been placed before a court at all. Superintendent Carter after being examined by the court, was cross-examined by the defence pleader and he fainted in the witness box. At the next hearing he was absent from the court and it transpired that he had left Bombay for a sea trip, without submitting any medical certificate to the court. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had an opportunity of fully going through the case and in the course of a lengthy judgment, he observed that Superintendent Carter was alone responible for the humiliation, the trouble, the anxiety and the expense to which this respectable citizen (Dr. Kapadia) has been put to "Inspector Dalton says that he saw nothing in the facts of the case to justify him an arresting and charging the accused. The result of his (Superintendent Carter's) conduct has been that an innocent, respectable citizen has been kept in custody for nearly twelve hours, has been put to the humiliation of going and attending his patients in custody of a police officer in uniforms and further a humiliation of a trial in a criminal court. The only reparation which is in my power to do is to say that I am discharging him with honour and he leaves the court without the slightest stain upon his character." The Medical Union of Bombay which has for the last 25 years espoused the cause of the independent medical profession and fearlessly championed its interests and constantly agitated for their rights and privileges against all vested interests made a prompt representation to the Government of Bombay for redress. It should be remembered that the Medical Union is not an irresponsible body but consists of members, some of whom stand high in the estimation of officials. Government gave the usual stereotyped reply shielding Superintendent Carter. It said, *inter alia*:—"that a careful enquiry has been made into the case of Dr. Kapadia and circumstances considered both as they appeared in the Police investigation and as presented to the magistrate. The conclusions reached in view of the facts established in respect of the receipt and the value of the stolen property has been that it would have been a dereliction in duty on the part of Superintendent Carter if he had neglected to take the necessary steps for placing him before the magistrate. It was moreover not open to him on the facts established to release Dr. Kapadia on bail. The offence, if any, was nonbailable and the question of bail equally with that of his guilt was solely within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. It has lastly been established beyond doubt that Superintendent Carter was seriously ill and was granted leave solely on the grounds of his ill-health and not as suggested by you in order to evade further cross-examination before the Magistrate. There would appear therefore to be no justification either for the grant of compensation to Dr. Kapadia or for steps being taken against Superintendent Carter by Government."

Now, several points suggested themselves in this connection:—

(1) The two police officers who investigated the case in the first instance, had the fullest opportunity to ascertain Dr. Kapadia's guilt, and they have stated in open court that they suspected no dishonest motive in him.

(2) That Dr. Kapadia went to the police station of his own accord and was placed by Inspector Dalton before Superintendent Carter as a witness and not as an accused person.

(3) That Superintendent Carter had no further facts than what the investigating officers had, when he ordered the arrest of Dr. Kapadia nor did he care to call the owner of the scales to the police station to ascertain the value of the scales as they were in the doctor's possession—a very fatal blunder—for if he had done so, either the complainant might have disowned the scales or declared them as valueless as he did so in the court and there would have been then no question of prosecuting Dr. Kapadia.

(4) That Prosecuting Inspector Guider admitted that Dr. Kapadia ought not to have been put before any court and that some one at the Phalton Road Police Station was to be blamed.

(5) That the complainant admitted in open court that the scales were valueless as they were inaccurate, incomplete and mere parts.

(6) Superintendent Carter was allowed to go on leave before his cross-examination was over. It is strange that a person who was unable to stand in the court was able to go on a sea voyage in a short space of time.

(7) Superintendent Carter was told by Inspector Dalton that the scales were mere parts and by Sub-Inspector Sawant that the market value of a complete similar scale was Rs. 20 and yet the Superintendent gave the order to arrest Dr. Kapadia.

(8) The Magistrate passed scathing strictures on the propriety of detaining the doctor in police custody when the investigating officers themselves, after careful enquiry, were of opinion that there was no case against the doctor.

(9) That Superintendent Carter had the power to release Dr. Kapadia on bail under section 107 B of the Police Act but he did not do so for reasons best known to him.

(10) That the head of the police department should not have allowed Superintendent Carter to go on leave before the had been discharged by the court.

(11) That Government by sitting in judgment over the findings of the Magistrate are obstructing the course of the administration of justice.

12. And Government by failing to take proper notice of Superintendent Carter's conduct are under mining the confidence of the public, and puttink a premoum on police high handedness and causing grave anxiety among the citizens of Bombay about the security of their person, honour and property.

Rome.—Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, will attend the interview between Lord Curzon and M. Poincare.

Washington.—President Harding has vetoed the Soldiers Bonus Bill on the ground it foils to provide any means for paying bonus.

OPIUM GROWING IN INDIA.

JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGOR'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagor has scored a great success at Geneva by his speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations on the subject of opium.

He said that a great bulk of the Indian population did not consider and knew to the contrary that opium was a harmful drug. It constituted one of the greatest resources of the population. Indians did not abuse opium. A soldier of a workmen would take a small dose after working hours in same way as an European would take wine, coffe or tea. The entire production of opium in India was two grammes per capita (?) yearly. The United States consumed twice as much opium as India.

The Jam Saheb received much applause when he left the tribune.

Colonel John Ward, supporting Jam Saheb said opium was used in India in same way as alcohol in the Western countries. If the League of Nations undertook to suppress poppy-growing in the Eastern countries instead of merely suppressing its abuse, it would be a great mistake and injustice.

LEAGUE AND OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League resumed its discussion on opium to-day. The Chinese delegate declared his Government was strictly confirming to the Hague Convention, but had to contend with contraband traffic in Narcotics because the neighbouring States favoured the production of and the traffic in opium.

The Indian delegate described the sacrifices that the suppression of poppy growing would entail in India.

Sir Aurther Steel Maitland (New Zealand) declared in favour of co-operation in the consumption of Morphine. He suggested that Cocaine ought also to be restricted.

Colonel John Ward (Britain) declared that the British authorities always tried to prevent abuses.

The Assembly unanimously odopted the report of the Opium Commission cabled yesterday.

BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURES.

INDIA NOT TO BE REGARDED AS SERIOUS RIVAL!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Commenting on the International Cotton Federation's statistics just published, Sir Charles Macara says they show that India, China and Japan have roundly only twelve million cotton spindles for their combined populations of 800 millions. The same number of spindles, he says, is needed to supply the requirements of Great Britain and Ireland. Installation of these spindles in India, China and Japan cost double what it would cost in England and machinery is mostly employed making coarse goods which Britain did not cater for. Moreover, adds Sir Charles, these countries have taken nearly hundrd years to attain the present spindleage. It is incomprehensible, therefore, how they could be regarded as serious competitors of Lancashire. The present difficulties of cotton trade were not due to foreign competition but to the want of foreign competition and to lack of organisation in industry during and since the war.

LANCASHIRE COTTON OPERATIVES AND SHORT-TIME QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Ballot of Lancashire firms spinning American cotton resulted in 75½ per cent. voting in favour of short time, 18 per cent against, and the reminder neutral. Communication has been opend with neutral firms, and, if 4½ per cent. of them agree to short time, the curtailment of production will be compulsory on the members of the federated firms.

About ninety thousand operatives are affected.

AIR FORCE IN INDIA.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mr. Grey, editor of the "Aeroplane" in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" defends the Air Ministry as regards the state of air force in India and says it has been doing its best for the past year to effect improvements which are now in progress. Mr. Grey declares the blame for the state of air force entirely lies with the Indian Government which has to pay the British Treasury for the material supplied. The Air Ministry is unable to recquip squadrons in India without the Treasury consent and the Treasury cannot consent to the expenditure which the Indian Government should legally bear. Mr. Grey points out there have been few fatalities in India this year and only two due to warlike operations against the Waziris and he compares this with loss of life in a long campaign which would have occurred if the punitive expedition had been sent out on foot.

TARIFF BILL PASSED IN U. S. A. SNEATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the Tariff Bill, which now goes to the President for his signature.

"CHRONICLE" FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT!

(Continued from page 7.)

nothing, could be more misleading than this. As far as the magistrates were concerned this evidence was almost useless. They identified nobody as they were in binding. Not a single person before us was convicted on the evidence of those Magistrates for they had nothing whatever to do with the identification which was the main point we had to deal with. The sole reliance of their evidence was as to what had taken place at the trial before one of the Magistrates on the day of the riot of certain volunteers and others for carrying sticks contrary to the proclamation of the Collector.

As regards the Police witnesses, there were numerous Police witnesses but they were outnumbered by the civilian witnesses. For the purpose of that appeal I had made two lists of witnesses. I put all the Police witnesses into one list and I put the other witnesses into another list. Looking at those lists I find that approximately there were some 26 Police witnesses and some 31 civilian witnesses apart from Magistrates, etc. Further if our judgment be looked at, it will be seen that the main convictions were passed on the evidence of two civilian witnesses named Ganpat Gaude and Digamber and that the cases in which any one was convicted on evidence of the police witnesses alone are very few and comparatively minor in character. It will also be seen on going through analyses of the evidence that we were extremely careful in accepting the Police evidence and though I do not say that we were not prepared individual cases to rely on any Police evidence, I do say that most of the convictions were passed on other witnesses almost irrespective of what the police witnesses said.

As regards the approvers' evidence, that again, we put entirely on the back ground. Both my learned brother and myself were extremely careful first to find out what the evidence was against the men without considering in any way the evidences of the approvers and then to say whether the approvers' story was corroborated against the particular men. Whereas here the approvers were actually accomplices. I personally viewed such evidence with even more than the usual caution. But as regards some of the police evidence, it should be borne in mind that many of the Policemen had been severely injured and that the fact that they had so been injured could not be dispute. So the evidence of their actual assaults was in a different category to alter Police evidence.

Then as regards the suggestion that certain prominent persons were singled out for exemplary treatment, I may say simply that, that suggestion is not true. As regards the last clause in the article that "The Court had no right to take into consideration the plea of exceptional times brought forward by the executive to secure conviction against the political minded." I may say that there was no suggestion from first to last that there were any exceptional times nor that convictions were needed against this accused case of their political association. In any such suggestion which had been made to us, Counsel would not have gone very far into it, without being stopped.

There is one other matter and that is the writer states "Mr. Azad made short work in his argument of the Magistrate's evidence." I recognise fully the heavy task that Counsel in the Court below had to do a conducting the defence of 113 accused nearly of whom had separate *Alibis*,... but before us the accused were represented by different Counsels, and we were somewhat embarrassed by the adverse comments made by the Counsel for the Appellants of the manner in which the defence had been placed before the Court below. I say embarrassed, because we had to see whether the accused has had a fair treatment in the Court below. Thus we heard frequent comments to the fact that the cross-examination had brought out coins, much it better to be left alone in the obscurity of the cross-examination in chief. Further Counsel for the accused before us was severely hampered on the point of law by the demand of the accused in the Court below for a joint trial.

As regards, Mr. Azad's cross-examination of the Magistrate, I hope I have made it clear that the evidence of the Magistrate was practically negligible, for it was on a different point which does not affect the identification of any of the accused and which is only on a remote bearing on the question whether the accused were rightly convicted or not.

I think then this rule must go, but the petition on which the rule is granted should mention expressly the final clause in the article, and that it should also contain a reference to the inaccuracy in the report, so that the whole matter may be considered and also whether the inaccuracies wer intentionally or due merely to ignorance.

Sd. A. B. M.

1-7-1922.

APPELLATE SIDE, BOMBAY.

Application No. 113 of 1922.

George V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To,

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall,

Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Whereas the Government of Bombay through the Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, have preferred an application praying that a Rule may be issued to the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" requiring him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in respect of the publication of an article headed "the Malegaon Appeals," in the issue of the said "Bombay Chronicle" Newspaper of the 24th April, 1922.

Take notice that the High Court has determined to hear the said application on or after the 21st day from the date of service of notice on you. You are, therefore, directed to appear in person or by pleader in this Court on the said day or thereafter from day to day, until the disposal of the said application to show cause why you should not be committed or otherwise dealt with according to law for contempt of Court or such other order made as to the High Court may seem meet. Should you fail to appear in person or by pleader, the Court will hear the said application *ex parte*.

Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 9th day of June One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-two.

The 3rd day of July, 1922.

The following is the affedavit put in by Mr. Pickthall.

I, Marmaduke William Pickthall, of Bombay European Inhabitant residing at Apollo Bunder within the Fort of Bombay solemnly affirm and say as follows:—

1. I am the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" a Daily Newspaper being published in Bombay.

2. I have read over a copy of the Petition of the Government Pleader dated the 3rd May last in support of the Rule issued and served upon me herein. I have also read a copy of the Judgment delivered by His Lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten on the 9th June last granting the said Rule.

3. The article headed the "Malegaon Appeals" complained of by the Government Pleader in his Petition, was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th April last, after the Judgments in the Appeals in what are commonly known as the Malegaon Riot cases were delivered by their Lordships Marten and Crump J. J. on the 18th April last. The said article was written by a member of my staff who was acquainted with the facts of the case and who had attended the hearing of the criminal cases in the Sessions Court at Nasik, as a special correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle." The Manuscript article was seen by me and I made a few alterations therein. I acknowledge the responsibility of publishing the said article. The original cases against 113 accused persons came on for trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge at Nasik and after a long and protracted hearing covering a period of three months, the Sessions Judge at Nasik (Mr. Murphy) delivered his Judgment on 2nd November, 1921, convicting 66 of the accused, sentencing 5 to death, 11 to Transportation for life and the remaining 50 to various terms of imprisonment. Appeals were filed against the said Judgment of the Sessions Court and the same were heard by their Lordships Marten and Crump J. J. for about thirteen days. During the pendency of these criminal cases which were more or less considered by the public as Political trials, correct and impartial reports of the proceedings in the Courts were from time to time published in the "Bombay Chronicle." I crave leave to refer to the said reports in the "Bombay Chronicle" when produced. During the pendency of these cases I scrupulously refrained from publishing any comments on the cases so as not to prejudice in any way the even course of justice, although some papers published comments during the pendency of the appeals in the High Court. These cases by reason of their partaking the nature of political trials, had greatly exercised the public mind and so, on the conclusion of the appeals I thought it fit as Editor of a responsible Journal, to publish comments on the cases and to give expression to the public opinion formed of the same. I say that the comments made in the article are a fair criticism and bonafide opinion on a matter of public importance and were not intended and do not, it is submitted, constitute any contempt of Court. The purpose of the article is not to lower the dignity either of this Hon. Court or the Sessions Court at Nasik but to give expression to the opinion formed by the public of the said criminal cases. It will be a great calamity to the people of this country if free and unfettered expression of opinion on matters of great public importance is suppressed or prohibited by proceedings of this nature against the Editors of responsible Journals or otherwise. I believe that this Hon. Court is not and cannot be averse to legitimate expression of fair and bonafide opinion on matters of public importance and free ventilation of the grievances of the people.

4. It is not the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" to lower the dignity of this Hon. Court as the Government Pleader imagines, it has done. But I say that after the conclusion of the trial and appeal I felt justified in criticising the decision and in doing so I did not mean to show any disrespect to this Hon. Court or to its dignity. The article in question is merely a criticism of the decision of the Judges concerned and expresses an opinion to the effect that the Lower and the Appeal Courts committed an error of Judgment in attaching importance to the political character of the trial. This opinion receives support by the fact that both the Sessions Court and the High Court have laid emphasis on the origin and development of the political agitation at Malegaon and the alleged connection between the political movements and the riot that occurred there on 25th April, 1921. I crave leave to refer to the following passages in the Judgment of the Sessions Judge at Nasik. At page 3 of the printed Judgment of the Sessions Court published by the "Bombay Chronicle", the Learned Judge says:—"It is in evidence that a political movement began in Malegaon on the 15th March 1920 when a "Khilafat Committee" and a body of "volunteers" were formed. The Committee's activities took the shape of lectures and "wazas". The lectures were political and the "wazas" are said to have been religious sermons. Maulvies and others from outside came to preach and to lecture. One of these was Maulvie Nazir Ahmad of Cawnpore and another Maulvie Azizulla Rahman of Delhi now accused No. 127. In January 1921 Shaukat Ali visited the town and lectured on the Khilafat movement. It was shortly after this visit that political activity became intensified."

Summarising the case for the defence the Learned Judge says at P. 11.

"I will now discuss the case for the defence generally. The main facts are not disputed. That there was a serious riot, in which much damage was done to property, two police men were killed, two persons suffered grievous hurt, and many others were injured. The argument is that none of the present accused were parties to any of these crimes, which were the work of a rabble of boys and bad characters and that the out-burst itself was due to a wanton attack made by the Sub-Inspector on the town, which he wished to, and believed he could, intimidate, as he was animated by a great contempt for and hatred of the Momins. Much time and labour has also been devoted to demonstrating that the riot really had no direct connection with the preceding political ferment. This latter argument is, however, inconsistent with another one which has been used, and that is that there was a conspiracy between the local officials, including the District Magistrate, to put a stop to political movements in the town by intimidation, the theme being that the proclamation forbidding the carrying of cudgels by the volunteers was a wanton interference with their liberty, and was quite unjustified by the then state of affairs, that the prosecutions were wrong as the accused were innocent, and that the fines imposed on those convicted were 'Monstrous' in the circumstances, and were the result of the brow beating of the Magistrate by the late Sub-Inspector."

Dealing with the case for the Prosecution the Learned Judge says at P. 21.

"The prosecution case is that there was a general conspiracy among the Khilafatists to defy law and order and to have their own way in the town, and that the riot and all that took place was the direct outcome of this conspiracy. The conspiracy would necessarily be one of the leaders only, for it is evident that persons who thought the 'Khilafat' was their 'daily prayers' or a 'a good thing' were not organizers, but were raw material to be worked up to the desired pitch of excitement and this category includes probably the bulk of the rioters."

"On the other hand, the complaint is made that the leaders of the Khilafat movement and the Non-co-operators have been singled out as persons against whom false evidence should be prepared, because they led these (to the officials) obnoxious movements; and that in reality, these leaders are substantial and public spirited citizens, whose creed was non-violence, and who would not take part in a riot."

"It is an assumption that the leaders are substantial men who would not take part in a riot. Any person, whether well-to-do or not, is liable if he is sufficiently excited, to behave like a hooligan, and clearly there was much excitement."

"On the other hand, it is common experience that men who have stirred up an agitation, continue to lead it. if they can, and are naturally looked to for orders by the others taking part. Since they are leaders, they would take a prominent part, and besides being well-known, would be noticed more often than their less active and distinguished followers.

"I think it is this that accounts for the large amount of evidence against them and that it is a natural and probable fact, and not a pre-arranged one."

At page 23 of the printed Judgment, the Learned Judge again analyses the case of conspiracy alleged by the Prosecution and draws inferences from events which happened and which are set out in serial numbers. These and similar other statements in the Judgment of the Learned Sessions Judge point to the fact that he took into consideration the exceptional times and the intense political agitation through which Malegaon was passing at that time, in arriving at his decision of the cases.

5. Their Lordships of the Appeal Court similarly put emphasis on the political history of Melegach. His Lordship Crump J. says in para. 3 of his Judgment "Political agitation began in Malegaon in or about March 1920. In that month, a Khilafat Committee was constituted. More than 2/3rds of the population of this small town are Mussalan weavers known as Momins. They are uneducated and fanatical. They are totally devoid of any knowledge of history or international relations. The case was a religious one. It was started by certain Hindus, who adhered to what has been tyled the party of non-violent Non co-operation. These crimes of violence were the direct result of this conjoint movement."

6. In view of these and similar other statements appearing in the Judgments of the Sessions Court and the High Court, the public were justified in arriving at the conclusion expressed in the article complained of.

7. The reference to the Dharwar case in the said article does not imply that the High Court failed in its duty in that case.

8. The paragraph in the bracket in the Petition of the Government Pleader is inserted on 5th July last after His Lordship Mr. Justice Marten delivered his judgment at the time of granting the Rule herein. The said paragraph seems to have been inserted in view of the remarks made by His Lordship in the said Judgment.

9. His Lordship in the said Judgment reiterated certain facts relating to the case and expressed opinions on subjects dealt with in the article for which there was no occasion nor justifying necessity. His Lordship's Judgment read as a whole has the certain effect of per-judging the issues and prejudicing my case. With profound respect to His Lordship. I do say that His Lordship did me great injustice in delivering the said Judgment ex-parte.

10. In the said Judgment His Lordship has committed certain errors which I crave leave to point out. His Lordship says: "The article begins by quoting Wolfe Tone's case, which is a well-known case on the law of Habeas Corpus. I may say at once that there is no point of Habeas Corpus in the present case nor indeed there was any point of law raised at all in this case". I say that the purpose of the article was not to enunciate any point of law but to express an opinion on a matter of public importance and to state that the administration of Justice should be pure and not tainted with any extraneous consideration. The reference to Wolfe Tone's case shows that even in such exceptional times as Ireland was passing through in the closing years of the eighteenth century and having regard to the nature of Wolfe Tone's offence, who was a rebel and guilty of high treason, British Justice was vindicated.

11. His Lordship further on criticises as "wholly inaccurate" the description of the charges against the accuser persons. I repeat that the facts of the case were correctly and impartially reported from time to time in the 'Bombay Chronicle' during the proceedings of this case both in the lower and the High Courts and the purpose of the article in question was not to repeat the facts but to express an opinion. I admit that the short summary of the facts and the charges against the accused persons is not quite correct. The principal offence however with which the accused persons were charged was the murder of the Sub-Inspector, Bhasker Rao. I say that the inaccuracy in the description of the charges is neither intentional nor through ignorance, as stated by His Lordship but through an oversight and I regret the same. His Lordship further states: "there were some 16 charges of assult on various persons" "I mention that some of the persons so assaulted have escaped with their lives and some were in hospital for several weeks as a result of injuries which the mob inflicted on them." This description of the minor charges against the accused is also incorrect. The minor charges were of simple hurt caused to 11 police constables. The charges against some of the accused are for grievous hurt which was caused to only 2 constables. His Lordship further takes objection to the word "dacoity" mentioned in the article. I admit that no person was charged with the offence of committing dacoity but the word seems to have been inadvertently mentioned in the article by reason of the act that it was mentioned once in the address of Mr. Azad the counsel for the defence to the Sessions Court.

12. His Lordship further says "It may fairly be said that, if anybody reading this article would think that the prosecution case depended only on the Police witnesses and the local Magistrates and the approvers, nothing could be more misleading than this."

"If our Judgement be looked at, it will be seen that the main convictions were based on the evidence of 2 civilian witnesses, Ganpat Gavde and Digamber and that cases in which any one was convicted on the evidence of the Police witnesses alone are very few and comparatively minor in character." I say that this view of His Lordship is not correct. The fact is that the learned Sessions Judge placed great reliance on the evidence given by the Police Officers in the case. At page 18 of the Printed Judgment of Mr. Murphy, he says as follows:—

"The rest of the witnesses are either Policemen who were in the town on the day in question or accompanied the Sub-Inspector or private citizens of Malegaon. I have been told that the Policemen should not be believed because of their presumed bias, but there is no doubt that they were there and saw what was testified to. Their different accounts agree substantially and *I believe they have generally told the truth* "I am quite prepared to believe that they have made mistake but I do not say they have given false evidence. The clear safeguard in the circumstances is to require that they should corroborate each other or other witnesses as to indentification and to reject their testimony on the ground of uncertainty where this is not the case."

Further on the learned Judge says "The approver's" evidence is taken subject to the well-known rule of caution when when dealing with such evidence and can only be accepted when it is corroborated by proved circumstances and also, I think, in this case by independent evidence as to the identity of the accused."

13. The Assessors who heard the case in the Sessions Court differed from the Judge and expressed their opinion that there was no conspiracy and that the riot was due to the firing between the toddy shop and the Juma Masjid. They further stated that they did not believe the witnesses, Ganpat Gavde and Digamber Kapse and others named by them. The said Ganpat Gavde and Digamber Kapse are the two witnesses on whose evidence His Lordship Mr. Justice Marten says the main convictions were passed. Speaking about these witnesses Mr. Azad in his address to the Court on the 18th October said:—

"My submission to the Court was that the Police had got as witnesses, who were men of straw, men, who had no character and men with whom it would go hard if they did not depose as the Police wanted them to do. In this category he placed Gavde and his jodiwala (i.e. companion) Digamber. These two ha-penny, tu-penny people were not afraid of going into the Box and swear that they saw in the crowd some of the most respectable men of the Town. These were the people who were at times ready to serve as tools in the hands of the Police and it was not the first time that such things happened in Political trials. On the other hand they had respectable men like Vishwanath, Pophale, Joshi and Karmarkar. Did they think that if these people had been sent for and shown the persons in the lock-up, they would have remained silent? And what was the reason for their reticence?" The gist of the argument of Mr. Azad is that respectable witnesses did not give evidence in this case and the witnesses who were called for the prosecution were Policemen and their agents. His Lordship further says "I may say that the suggestion that certain prominent persons were singled out for exemplary treatment is not true.

"I may say that there was no suggestion from first to last that there were any exceptional times nor that convictions were needed against the accused persons because of their political associations."

14. I say that His Lordship is in error in thinking that there was no suggestion from first to last that there were exceptional times at Malegaon at the date of the riots in question. Both the Lower and the High Courts have devoted considedrable portion of their judgments in dealing with the political history and agitation carried on at Malegaon and have alleged a connection between the political movements and the riots. I submit that the article does not constiute any contempt of Court.

15. Having placed the explanations above set-forth is is submitted that the meaning put by the Government pleader on the said Article is far from correct and the article in question when read as a whole does not and was not intended to convey the meaning put upon it and does not suggest that the High Court have on set purpose failed to do their duty, nor does the reference to the Dharwar Case imply that the High court equally failed in their duty in that case.

16 It is submitted that responsible organs of public opinion should be allowed to give expression to public opinion on the matters of public importance and to voice the legitimate grievances of the people and should be allowed the freedom even to point out the errors of Judgment or criticise the Judgments and Verdicts after the conclusion of the trials by Courts established by Law, in matters wherein the public are interested; I appeal to this Hon. Court to take this view of the matter and hold that have done nothing beyond offering reasonable criticism of the Judgment of the Division bench consisting of two Judges and pointed out what the public opinion in the Country expects of the High Court for whom I never intended to show disrespect. If however, this Hon. Court is of opinion that the Article in question does constitute contempt of this Hon Court I express my sincere regret for it.

JUDGMENT.

The Acting Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

This is a rule issued on the application of the Government of Bombay against Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in respect of the article headed "The Malegaon Appeals" published in the issue of the said paper of the 24th April, 1922. The article in question relates to what may be briefly stated as the Malegaon riot cases. The original trial was held by the Sessions Judge of Nasik against 113 persons; out of whom 66 persons were convicted by him and the rest acquitted. Sixty-four persons appealed to this Court. These appeals were heard by Marten and Crump J.J. for several days and they delivered their judgments on the 18th April. A few of the appellants were acquitted; and in the case of the remaining appellants the convictions were confirmed. On the whole it may be said that in the main the conclusions of the trial Court were accepted. The record was exceptionally heavy and the difficulty of handling the appeals unusual. The case was undoubtedly important and difficult. The article in question was written by way of criticism shortly after the judgments were delivered. I may note at the out-set the objection raised by Mr. Jinnah to any reference being made to the interlocutory judgment of Marten J. when the rule was granted, on the ground that it has the effect of prejudging the points which we have to decide. We have overruled the objection; it does not prejudge the issue in any sense, and speaking for myself it has been helpful to me in knowing the general features of the case without having to turn to the bulky record for the information. It is obvious that we have to decide the questions arising on the rule, and the interlocutory judgment does nat in the slightest degree affect the position. In this case we are concerned with a contempt of this Court and not of any subordinate court; and no question of jurisdiction such as arose in Emperor vs. Balkrishna (I. L. R. 46 Bom. p. 592) arises in this case. The publication we are concerned with refer to the proceedings which had ended; and it will not be inappropriate to refer briefly to the considerations applicable to a publication of that kind. I take them as stated in the following extracts from the judgment in McLeod vs. Auboyon (1899) A.C. p. 569 at p. 561—

"Committals for contempt of court are ordinarily in cases where some contempt *ex facie* of the court has been committed or for comments on cases pending in the courts. However there can be no doubt that there is a third head of contempt of court by the publication of scandalous matter of the court itself. The power summarily to commit for contempt of court is considered necessary for the proper administration of justice It is not to be used for the vindication of justice. It is not to be used for the vindication of a judge as a person committed for contempt of court is a weapon to be used sparingly and always with reference to the administration of justice. Hence when a trial has taken place and the case is over the judge of the jury are given over to criticism. It is a summary process and should be used only from a sense of duty and under the pressure of public necessity for there can be no landmarks pointing out the boundaries in all cases." I may also refer the following passage in the judgment of Lord Russell of Killowen C. J. in Rey vs. Gray (1900) Q. B. p. 36 at p. 4.

"Any act done or written published calculated to bring a court or a judge of the Court into contempt, or to lower his authority, is contempt of court. "That is one class of contempt. Further any act done or writing published calculated to obstruct or to interfere with the due course of Justice or the lawful process of the courts is a contempt of court. The former class belongs to the category which Lord Hardwicke L. C. characterised as scandalising a court or a judge.' That description of that class of contempt is to be taken subject to one and an important qualification. Judges and courts are alike open to criticism and if reasonable agreement or expostulation is offered against any judicial act as contrary to law or the public good, the Court should or would treat that as contempt of court. The law ought not to be astute in such cases to criticise adversely what under such circumstances and with such an object is published, but it is to be remembered that in this matter the liberty of the press is no greater and no less than" the liberty of every subject of the Queen.

It is a jurisdiction, however, to be exercised with scrupulous care to be exercised only when the case, is clear and beyond reasonable doubt.

The questions that arise for our consideration are first whether the case of contempt is clearly made out against the opponent and secondly whether having regard to all the circumstances it is necessary to take action against the opponent in the interests of the administration of Justice.

As regards the first point the materials that we have to consider principally are the article itself and the affidavit of the opponent. It is urged by the learned Advocate-General that the article attributes to the Judges of the High Court who decided appeals an improver desire to uphold the convictions on evidence, which would be ordinarily considered clearly insufficient, to punish persons for their political views and activities rather than for the crimes committed by them and to give effect to the plea of exceptional times rather than to vindicate Justice. It is also suggested by him that the article insinuates that the Judges were influenced by some outside agency in arriving at their conclusions. On the other hand it is urged by Mr. Jinnah that the article suggests no such outside influence and it would be wholly unreasonable to read it in that sense. He contends that the writer suggests nothing more than an error of judgment in convicting some innocent persons, that the inaccuracies in the statement of the evidence and the charges are not intentional, that the article attributes at he most an unconscious politic[illegible] to the Judges in the appreciation of [illegible] and that it is a fair criticism o[illegible] client to offer on a political case [illegible]ortance. In other words he has ar[illegible] in favour of the plea put forward by his client in the affidavit in these words:—

It is not the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" to lower the dignity of this Honourable Court as the Government Pleader imagines, it has done. But I say that after the conclusion of the trial and appeals I felt justified in criticising the decision and in doing so I did not mean to show any disrespect to this Honourable Court or to its dignity. The article in question is merely a criticism of the decision of the Judges concerned and expresses an opinion to the effect that the Lower and the Apeal Courts committed an error of judgment in attaching importance to the political character of the trial. We have considered the article and the affidavit in the light of the arguments urged before us.

I am prepared to concede that the article does not constitute a personal abuse of the judges such as we find for instance in Reg vs. Gray or in re Narisinha Chintaman Kelkar (I. L. R. 33 Bom. P. 240); nor does the article contain such a comprehensive condemnation of courts including this Court and British Justice as is to be found in the recent case of "In re Satyabodha" (24 Bom. L. L. p. 28). I also pass over as immaterial or insignificant for our present purposes the mistakes pointed out by the Advocate-General in the statements in the articles as to the charges and the evidence in the case against te several accused. Taking the article as a whole, and making due allowance for the style, the view point and the possible political bias of a journalist, I find it difficult to avoid the conclusion that the article does attribute improper motives and political bias to the Judges in upholding the several convictions. I reject as wholly improbable under the circumstance the suggestion that the writer meant to imply that some extraneous influence was at work. But the article begins by a clear expression that the cause of justice was not vindicated by the Bombay High Court and a clear implication that the vindication of justice is possible only when persons are acquitted and not if they are convicted. It clearly suggests that some innocent persons have been convicted not on account of a mere error of judgment but because of their active association with the Khilafat movement, and that they were singled out for exemplary punishment and made to pay the penalty for a cause rather than for any crime they committed. The article ends with a clear implication that the Judges were influenced by the consideration of exceptional times not of course expressly urged by the prosecution but impliedly taken into consideration by the Court and upheld the convictions on the evidence which accord to the writer ought never to be accepted as sufficient. The article as a whole would have on the mind of the ordinary reader the clear impression that in justice has been delibe[illegible] political grounds to some [illegible] who were apparently inno[illegible] words it attributes judic[illegible] the Judges. I am unable [illegible] tention that such an a[illegible] stitute a contempt of [illegible] consider the natural [illegible] the article and not [illegible] tion of the editor [illegible] davit. I think th[illegible] article in ques[illegible] of court.

The second [illegible] am slow to [illegible] of Courts [illegible] interfer[illegible] justice as [illegible] to act upon [illegible] of the public [illegible] the purity and [illegible] nouncements and [illegible] not lightly shaken [illegible] criticism of this kind [illegible] is clear that the tendenc[illegible] is to undermine the dignity [illegible] in the end to embarass th[illegible] of justice. The faith of the [illegible] fairness and incorruptibilit[illegible] a gatter of great importance [illegible] hand I take into consideration [illegible] stance that the attitude of th[illegible] before us on the abide has not b[illegible]sonable particularly if due allowance is made for his natural partiality for the publication in question in his own paper, though the writer of it was a discreet person. I attach due weight to his statement, that the policy of his paper is not to lower the dignity of this Hon. Court. At least there is no allegation in the petition to suggest anything to the contrary. I also take into account that he has expressed his sincere regret for the publication if it is held to constitute a contempt of this Court, as we hold it now. On the whole I think the ends of justice will be satisfied in this case if we order that he should pay a fine of Rs. 200 (two hundred).

After delivering the above judgment the Chief Justice enquired whether Mr. Pickthall was in Court, as he was there he was called and the following order was passed:

Marmaduke Pickthall—

We find you guilty of contempt of court and order you to pay a fine of Rs. 200 (two hundred) in case you fail to pay it in two days, we shall make such further order as may seem appropriate.

Mr. Justice Crump said:—

The short facts of the matter are as follows: On 13th April 1922 a Divisional Bench of this Court delivered judgment in criminal appeal No. 776 of 1921 and other connected appeals. These cases dealt with what may be called the Malegaon riots which took place in April 25, 1921. The record was voluminous and the appeal was

(Continued on next page.)

"CHRONICLE" FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(Continued from previous page.)

possibly the heaviest that has been heard in the criminal appellate side of this court. The hearing lasted thirteen days. Put shortly the riots arose in consequence of the inflamed step of feeling among the Mussalmans of Malegaon and were of a serious nature. The Police officers were murdered, and many other persons were injured. Much damage was done to property.

These cases were thus important merely as criminal cases, but further in the public eye they were held to have a political aspect.

On April 24, 1922 there appeared in a newspaper styled "The Bombay Chronicle" an article headed "The Malegaon Appeals". This article contains a criticism of the conduct of the judges of this Court who heard the appeals. At the instance of the Government of Bombay, the Government Pleader moved this Court to take proceedings for contempt. A rule was issued and arguments were heard.

The affidavit put in by the editor of the newspaper comes shortly to this. That the article is fair comment; that the liberty of the Press demands that there should be freedom to point our errors in judgments, and to criticise judgments after they are delivered and that there was no contempt in the final sentence regret is expressed "if this Honourable Court is of opinion that the article in question does constitute contempt".

It is not disputed that this Court has jurisdiction to take proceedings for contempt of court: nor is it disputed that comments on a case after the hearing is completed may amount to contempt. As to the latter proposition it is sufficient to cite the case of Reg. vs. Gray ([1900] 2QB 39). The questions which arise are whether the language used in this article amounts to contempt and if so whether this court should take notice of it. The principle is clear enough. The court will not act so much to protect the dignity, of its judges, as in the interests of the administration of justice. This court may rightly hold itself to be above such criticisms as this article contains, but if the public confidence in the impartial administration is in danger of being impaired it may be the duty of the court to exercise its powers.

The nature of the defence has been indicated but with reference to paras 3 and 16 of the affidavit the following remarks of their Lordships of the Privy Council are pertinent. Their Lordships regret to find that there appeared on the one side in the case the time-worn fallacy that some kind of privilege attaches to the profession of the Press, as distinguished from the members of the public. The freedom of the journalist is an ordinary part of the freedom of the subject and to whatever length a subject in general may go so also may a journalist, but, apart from statute laid. there is no other and no higher. The duties which attach to his power of domination of printed matter in the case of conscientious journalism make him more careful but the assertions, his criticisms and his range as wide as and no wider than those of any other subject. No privilege, no position,.. ...de it would appear..... ...nd false doctrine may ...t some privilege or ...e public acts of a ... in regard to ...e comment. He ... conduct and ...eedom would ...al tribunals ...omments: ...149.) ...e remarks ...f contempt ...duable guide ...as that which ...o one whether ...ght to take excep- Nevertheless there ...st not be passed. A ... that a judge is wrong, ...w, but if he accuses a ...sty or corruption he trans- ... And if it appears to this ...h criticism must hinder the ...stration of justice, then it ...lear duty of this court to exer- ...rs. The article in question must be considered from this standpoint.

The first paragraph of the article deals with the case of Wolfstone. The substance is that the judges "who detested the rebels" nevertheless protected Wolfstone, and this was "a splendid assertion of the supremacy of law." The second paragraph opens with these words "we wish we could say of the Bombay High Court judgment that it has a splendid assertion of the supremacy of the law." The innuendo is that the judges of this Court did not rise above political considerations. The point is made clear in para 10 of the affidavit, where it is said that Wolfstone's case is cited to show that "the administration of justice should be pure and not tainted with extraneous considerations." The writer then proceeds to deal with the facts of the case. There has been some question as to this, accuracy of this recital, but it is not necessary to go into this beyond remarking that the writer deliberately ignores the largest and the most important part of the evidence. Then follows this passage.

"In a case like the one under notice to which the authority attached considerable political significance it was hardly likely that the defence of the accused, especially "the tallest stories among them" would easily be accepted, even where it was sufficiently clear and emphatic. The plain meaning is that the learned Sessions Judge convicted against the weight of the evidence.

The writer then points out that the majority of these convictions were confirmed by this court. The passage which follows gives the reasons which according to the writer influenced the judges of this Court.

"Some of those may have undoubtedly been guilty of the charges brought against them; but of the rest it is difficult to believe the same, and the impression in the public mind is that certain prominent people because of their action association with the Khilafat movement, were singled out for exemplary treatment and made to pay the penalty for a cause rather than for a crime they have committed. We have heard it said that Indian Judges are always for convictions. but it can hardly be the duty, or the pleasure of the High Court to uphold them."

The plain meaning is this. The Sessions Judge convicted though the defence was clear and emphatic. The High Court confirmed the convictions contrary to "their duty and their pleasure." It was argued that nothing more was meant than that the judges being human were swayed by some subconscious political bias. But the words mean more than this. A man so influenced does not act against "his duty and his pleasure." He believes that that which he does is right and he is not reluctant to do it.

That article closes with the following words. It was an eminent English Judge—Justice Buckland—who said that the administering of "pure unadulterated justice" is the only duty of the Courts, and they have no right to take into considerations "the plea of exceptional times" brought forward by the executive to secure convictions against the politically minded.

The ingenuity of counsel has failed to discover where and in what context? Lord Buckland used these words. But here and in this context the meaning is plain. "Justice was not pure and unadulterated, because the High Court gave effect to the plea of exceptional times." It is unnecessary to ascribe to these words the grossed meaning suggested by the Advocate General. They do not fairly bear the construction that outside influence was brought to bear upon the judges. It is enough to say that no plea of "exceptional times" was ever raised on behalf of the prosecution, nor would any such plea have been tolerated by this Court.

Such is the article and it is impossible to doubt that it charges the judges of this Court with conscious dereliction of duty. But the further question remains whether it is necessary to act. Unfortunately, the effect of such writing as this cannot be ignored, and however, unwilling the court may be,—for indeed all courts are unwilling to take proceedigs in contempt unless compelled—it is impossible to permit the public to be poisoned with such calumnies as these. In a country such as this where more importance is attacked to the printed word than it perhaps at times deserves, it would be difficult for the average reader to read the language used without conceiving grave doubts as to the integrity and impartiality of the judges of this court. Therefore, in the interests of the administration of justice the court cannot overlook this contempt.

Something has been said as to apology set at the close of the affidavit, that expression of regret is conditional and such as the judges of this court declined to consider in the case of N. C. Kelkar (X Bo. L.R. p 1040). The reasons assigned in that case are equally applicable here.

20-9-22. L. Crump.

NEWS IN BRIEF

At Rangoon several mosques were illuminated on Sunday and prayers offered for the Turkish victory under instructions from the local Khilafat Committee.

The workmen of the Agra United Spinning Mills struck work on the 18th instant owing to the non-payment of the yea'r bonus in one instalment. Strikers picketed the mill gates. Armed police prevented disturbances. Some strikers returned as a result of the notice either to resume or vacate mill quarters. They, with the non-strikers, enabled, two out of the four mills, to resume work.

The conclusions of P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee are unanimous except in regard to the question of appointment of a Civilian Secretary to the department. Four Indian members differ from the rest in the view that a Civilian Officer should be attached to the department to assist in giving effect to the reorganisation.

It is understood that the Madras Branch of the European Association has undertaken the defence of Sergeant Andrews who is to be prosecuted in connection with the Malabar Moplah Train Tragedy and the services of Messrs. Nugent Grant and Vore Mockett have been engaged for the purpose.

A Railway Board note says:—As many applications are being received in the Railway Board's office for appointment as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, the opportunity is taken to point out that at present there are no vacancies in the superior traffic department of State railways and accordingly no applications to the Railway Board for appointment as Assistant Traffic Superintendent will be considered.

Alfred Fidler, formerly of the Alliance Bank of India, was produced on September 18th before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. He was arrested in London on an extradition warrant and brought back to Calcutta. The charge against him is of alleged criminal misappropriation in respect of several thousand pounds. The case has been adjourned.

At the High Court on September 18th before Justice Walmsley and Pearson an application for bail was made on behalf of W. C. Reed who had been committed to murder and grievous hurt. Petitioner

Alipore session on charges of abetment of who is a graduate of the Allahabad University and was for sometime professor in Coveton College, Calcutta, was a member of the Civil Guard in December last, at the time of hartal in connection with the visit of the Prince of Walse. On 25th December there was a riot at Entally and it was alleged that Mr. Reed fired at three Mahomedans and assaulted another. Their Lordships issued a rule making it returnable on Friday next calling on the District Magistrate of Alipore to show cause why the petitioner should not be released on bail.

On the sixth Gandhi Day and 53 Birthday of Mr. Gandhi an Education Number of the "Navajivan" was issued and students and professors of the National College sold Khaddar and collected money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund at Ahmedabad.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

the probable consequences of a polic of preference, we should as strongly and as unreservely, as the witnesses to whom we have referred pronounce our condemnation." (Para 240).

And yet they have failed to give any basons why they could anticipate any other consequences at all favourable to India. Their recommendations, therefore, are theoretically unsound, and practically opposed to the evidence they themselves have recorded.

The conditions under which the Commission would advise a policy of Prefrence exhibit the same medley of inconsisency and incompetence characteristic of all the recommendations of this body of compromises. Para 245 for instance requires that preference should be granted only to such British industries as already command the Indian market. In that case, what is the need for preference at all? And, if granted, who but the Indian industries woud be actually the sufferers from this ill-timed jest of Imperial patriotism? Had the Commission given any instance of their sage observation:—

'We recognise that there may be cases particularly arising out of such temporary conditions, in which India might be in a position to give assistance to British industries without bringing an economic loss to herself."

We might have been better able to criticise or appreciate their suggestions. As things stand, we can think of no instance in which the adoption of Imperial Preference by a protectionist India would not hurt ither the producer or the consumer in India quite unjustifiably as a result of that policy.

There is another case of serious dereliction of principle in the forced arguments of the Commission on this subject, which is well worth noticing. They say:—

"In the same way if India is to adopt the principle of Imperial Preference, she must adopt it *freely* to the extent to which she feels she can do so without detriment to the interests of her own people. She receives already certain preferences from the United Kingdom. She recognises with gratitude the spirit in which they grow. She would not wish to look too narrowly to the actual economic conditions of these preferences; and in turn she would expect that the preference which she finds hereself in a position to grant, without serious detriment to her own interests should be received in the same spirit, and should be regarded as *a voluntary gift*, and not as part of a bargain."

But if the grant of Preference is to be a free expression of India's gratitude (sic), would it not have been as well if the Commission had omitted any reference to the benefit India receives from the British preferences? They really amply a bargain, but would not permit India to judge too narrowly the merits of the bargain they suggest,—because they are at heart afraid the bargain has in reality no merit for India at all. It was supremely unwise of the Commission to allow considerations of gratitude(?) to intrude upon their purely economic deliberation. For there can be no gatitude in economics, nor yet in politics. If British interests are strong enough, or the Indian champions are weak or foolish enough, a policy of Preference will be forced upon this country, however manifestly unjust and unprofitable it may be to Indian interests. But why suggest that such a naked act of *force majeure* is an expression of gratitude? The same mistake of introducing wholly irrelevant consideration has dictated the stupid observations of Para 260:

"We do not forget that the United Kingdom is the heart of the Empire; that upon its strength depends the strength and cohesion of the Empire, and that its strength is bound up with the prosperity of its export trade. . . . . If the United Kingdom does not maintain its export trade the Empire will weaken, and this is a contingency to which no part of the Empire can be indifferent. Nor again do we forget that the connections of the Empire are guarded by the British Navy, and that the burden of maintaining that essential service falls almost entirely on the people of the United Kingdom."

Here is another distinct suggestion of a bargain. It return for the protection of the British Navy, the outlying parts of the Empire are invited by implication to support the export trade of Britain. This is, to put it mildly, a purely political issue, which need not have been introduced at all in this discussion. If Britain maintains a Navy, she does it for her own export trade. Her existence would be in danger if she did not keep open the main channels of her foreign trade. The destruction of that trade would mean no great hardship to parts of the Empire like India, which may therefore, be expected to bear such a misfortune with the philosophy characteristic of complete fatalism. The talk of political gratitude may sound excellent in elementary copy-books, but has no place in discussions of hard economic facts like the present. The Commission forgets that the retort of *tu quoque* is so easy and handy in the Indo-British relations, that it would have been much the wisest course to give a very wide berth to such considerations. Having mentioned them, the Commission must face the reply that if Britain maintains a Navy,—which, however, has never protected in actual history the trade that exclusively benefited India or Indians.—India, in her turn maintains an Army, far in excess of her financial strength or military needs, and which has more than once been used outside India to fight in the battles of the United Kingdom in the issue of which India had not the remotest interest. Indian soldiers fought in the British quarrel in China and Soudan, in France and South Africa; and the only return India has got is that the treatment of Indians in the present British possessions, won for the Empire by the aid of Indian blood and Indian treasure is much worse than it ever had been in the days of the foreigner they have helped to displace. These are litter, unforgettable memories; and we could not have needlessly revived them but the arguments of the Commission leave no option to a critical examiner of their contentions.

One more point and the case against Imperial Preference would be closed. The suggestion for the policy in general arises from two mutually inconsistent stand-points. On the one hand is the desire to adopt Imperial Preference with a view to a better co-ordination of the resources of the whole Empire, their more effective mobilisation, more thorough exploitation in the collective benefit of the Empire. Under this ideal, the Policy of Preference would have to be uniform in all the Dominions and Dependencies. On the other hand is the earlier ideal of a greater mutual acquaintance and consequently better mutual understanding between the different parts of the Empire, by means of a fuller, commerce between them, without prejudicing the immediate national interests of each part. These two are obviously inconsistent. To organise a single uniform policy of Imperial Preference for all the parts of the Empire, which are *inter se* at different stages of economic developments with different and mutually hostile economic needs would involve such a surrender of their rights of self-government that no dominion could be possibly pursuaded to endorse or adopt it. Under the pressing danger of a catastrophe like the one threatened by the last European struggle it may quite possibly happen that some sort of temporary arrrangement of this kind may be evolved. But we are not here concerned with temporory expedients, but with permanent, co-ordinated, scientifically planned systems of Imperial policy, and we consider such a uniform system of Imperial preference to be absolutely outside the bounds of practical politics for the next half-century at least. Considering the question of Imperial Preference only as a result of voluntary mutual concessions, we may as well leave the matter to be decided by the Indian Legislature after duly weighing the arguments for and against the system. We would only add that such a discussion would provide a proper opportunity to consider schemes or measures of retaliation against those British colonies that are guilty of the most hostile treatment to Indians under their jurisdiction. It is perfectly legitimate for India to premise that no country, desirous of special treatment in her Customs Schedules, shall be suffered, if India can help it by any means at her command, to offer any indignities or special ill-treatment to India's own nationals. Imperial Preference must be made the natural counterpart of equal civic rights in the Empire, and full freedom of settlement and employment for any citizen of the Empire in any part of the Empire. Failing the equality of Imperial advantages, there can be no question of Imperial preferences.

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THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Monsoon has been vigorous in the Gangetic plain and Gujarat. The western disturbance has again given rain in the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly gneral in lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, Konkan, Malabar east, Hyderabad and local in Bihar, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinc, Rajputana, Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal east and north Punjab.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Toungoo one, Mergui four, Tavoy three, Minbu one and a half, Shillong three, Calcutta, Lucknow and Agra two, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Mainpuri and Rawalpindi one, Sonamarg, Parachinar three quarter, Veraval and Ahmedabad three, Neemuch and Nowgong one and a half, Jubbulpore three, Panchmarhi and Jegdalpur one, Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in the extreme north and Gujarat and extension in Central Provinces.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The case against Syed Mohideen who stood charged under Sections 124 A and 131 I. P. C. for publishing an Urdu pamphlet of an allegedly seditious natrue and for creating disaffection among soldiers and sepoys by such publication, came up for hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused had tendered an apology but this was not accepted by Government. The accused was committed to sessions and remanded to custody.

INQUEST OF OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

POLICE ARREST 60 SUSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

A Cocanada message gives an account of an affray which took place there between a party of police and a number of fishermen suspected of smuggling opium. A police and customs party who were in ambush awaiting the arrival of the smugglers at the mouth of the cannal seized a suspicious boat. The occupants of the boat called out to their companions at the other side of the bank and some 60 men who were in readiness swam across the cannal, released the captured boat and assaulted the police who had to beat retreat. It is said that the boat contained 30 seers of opium but this has not been traced. The next day, Captain R. B. Hunter of the Auxiliary Force with a staff-sergeant and about 50 constables paid a surprise visit to the fishing village and arrested about 60 of the fishermen and took them to the Police Station where an inquiry is being held.

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SURAT LETTER.

MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 15.

It appears that Bombay Government is angry with the public for the way in which they are behaving in respect of public instruction especially in Surat, Ahmedabad and Nadiad. Instead of meeting the wishes of the public in a statemanlike manner, they are forging newer and newer fetters, as if the existing ones are not strong enough.

The District Municipal Act is to be amended and shortly placed before the Council. A glance at the amended Act will convince anybody that instead of freeing the municipal bodies from the Government control, it has tightened the grip firmer. The notorious clause 58 remains unaltered. This much abused provision is considerably modified in the C. P. Municipal Act and gives more independence to the municipalities there. Will not our wise legislators take a leaf out of the book of their compatriots in Central Provinces? The compulsory education bill of the Chandavarkar Committee is another fetter to independent education. It takes away all the rights the public hitherto enjoyed. So many national schools, village schools conducted by old type teachers who give very sound elementary education, so many night schools for the poor, will all be wiped out of existence, if they fail to get the approval of the village talati, or the local officer. The most deplorable feature of this bill is that by keeping the power of approval and control of all the educational institutions with the Government, it perpetuates that rigid and uniform standard of education which would turn out products of one pattern, which is condemned by all educational experts in unequivocal terms.

It seems the Government are in hot haste to go in advance of the Sadler Commission report, whose appearance is anxiously awaited by the public.

GOVERNMENT'S UNWISE POLICY.

The Government do not seem to see the evil effects of their unwise policy which are over abundant here in Surat. The Government committee of management tried to enforce the compulsory education Act. As yet they have not met with any success. The enforcement of the payment of the extra education cess is resented by the people. For this however, an example was sought to be made by attaching, and selling by public auction some moveable property of the past president. But the committee has failed miserably in the attempt. Not a single bidder came from the public. Then the water connections are threatened to be cut off, but here too a similar failure awaits the poor committee. Not a single stone is left unturned to paralyse the succesful working of the national educational movement. But this movement is holding out bravely with the assistance of courageous patriotic citizens who do not grudge to give out freely from their pockets, large or small.

Instead of encouraging the spirit of self-help and deviating it, if needs be, in a proper channel for the benefit of the public and the state, the Bombay Government, it is feared, are drifting to a policy of grave national disaster by killing all that is good in the new spirit.

The highly insanitary state of the localities of the poor, the disgraceful condition of the roads, public latrines, and the irregular supply of water remain unabated, while no attempt is made to reduce the expenditure over empty schools to meet which, on the other hand, all conceivable forms of taxation and fees are voted by the Government committee of management at Surat.

Every day some blunder is committed by them in the name of law and order which simply brings them into ridicule. The Government have tried the experiment of conducting municipal administration by a nominated committee. No wonder if they are utterly disappointed. It is high time that Government should dislodge them and once more allow the public to elect their own representatives, if really the Government care to see their prestige restored. Such is the universal feeling in Surat.

POOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was not a little surprised to read in your issue of the 12th instant, an account of a Sermon delivered in Westminster Abbey as cabled by Reuter. It would be interesting to know what prompted the Rev. O. Younghusband to make such a fervid appeal on behalf of Anglo-India. In the course of his Sermon the Rev. gentleman appears to have stumbled into painting the prevailing conditions of Anglo-Indians in rueful colours. In this he has been probably misled by some over-zealous Anglo-Indians who seem never tired of painting India as black as possible.

It is difficult to understand how, or in what manner the Indian boy has the advantage over the Anglo-Indian boy in the matter of education. The facts as they stand at present point just the other way.

Taking the matter of railway employment, the Rev. gentleman probably does not know that most of the railways in India are chokefull of ex-Army men, whose salaries leave nothing to be desired, even by the highly pampered European. As for Anglo-Indian lads emigrating to Australia and the other Colonies, we here out in India know that far from this being the case, Europeans are being dumped on India in every quarter. The salaries earned by these favourites of fortune are decidedly on a lavish scale. On the other hand, it has become increasingly difficult for young Indians with the best of qualifications to obtain decent employments. If the Rev. gentleman thinks that Indians do not deserve any consideration in their own land, then I must say Christianity has forfeited its right to be regarded as the religion of truth and justice. But let us hope that Reuter has mangled the report of the Sermon.

I might however, add for the satisfaction of the Rev. YoYunghusband, that arrangements are now on the way to employ seven hundred European soldiers as telegraphists in the Indian Telegraph Department, thus displacing the same number of Anglo-Indians and Indians in that Department—a change of course in the best interests of India. How can any of our Imperialists, white and black, complain of too rapid Indianisation of the services?—Yours, etc.,

T. B.

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Subedar Major Faiz Ali Khan Sahib, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Rangoon.

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J. G. Thomas, Esq., E. I. Ry., Allahabad.

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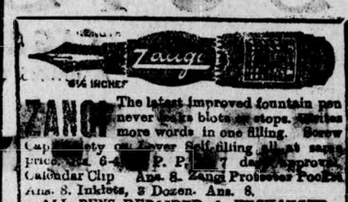

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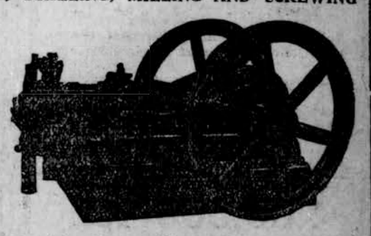

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